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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1870. NO. 254.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

STATUS OF THE FUNDING BILL.

A Four and a Half Per Cent. Bond the Probable Result of the Conference—The Army Bill—The McGarrahan Claim Settled—The Tax Bill Still in Doubt—The Struggle Over the New York Vacancies, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1870.

The Funding Bill.

The conference on the funding bill met this morning and went over the principal grounds of difference between the two houses at the opening of the session of both. There was little disposition to yield on either side. The main difficulty is over the rate of interest, and question of agencies to negotiate the loan, though the House would probably give way on the latter if it could obtain its rate of interest, which is four per cent. Mr. Bontwell, who was present, made a strong statement to the effect that it would be impossible for him to fund at a less rate than four and one-half. Mr. Sherman followed, and said that he did not feel disposed to insist as strenuously upon the time of the bond as the rate, and if there could be a compromise upon four and one-half per cent. as between the three Senate rates of four, four and one-half and five, he might be disposed to agree to the House proposition. The House, Mr. Schenck contended for four per cent., and said there seemed to be great doubt among Senators whether a four per cent. loan could be negotiated. He had received such propositions and assurances as he thought would convince them that it could be effected, and he briefly set forth their character. His remarks had quite an effect, and the conference adjourned to give Mr. Schenck a chance to get these papers. He argued that it would be better to wait ten years and then fund at four per cent., paying six per cent. in the meantime, than to negotiate now at five per cent., or that it would be better to wait seven years and a half and fund at four, paying six per cent rate on the debt meantime, than to fund now at four and a half. If the House can secure the concession of 1-2 per cent. it will probably yield the other points. At a subsequent meeting this afternoon, the indications were that if an agreement was reached, it would be on the basis of four and a half and the modification concerning the negotiating the loan.

The Army Bill.

After consultation with a number of Senators, Mr. Wilson has decided to take his army bill, strike out the sections reducing the pay of Sherman and Sheridan, also the sections abolishing the military academy and brevet rank, and then attempt to attach it as an amendment to the army appropriation bill. There will be stout opposition to this in the House, and it is very uncertain whether it can pass.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day passed finally upon the McGarrahan case, and by a vote of six to four decided it invalid. By a tie vote the committee next decided that it was not necessary to proceed to investigate the title of the New Idra Company.

The Legislative Bill.

The conference on the legislative bill agreed to-day. The Senate abandoned its proposition to build a new State Department, and to extend the capitol ground. It also gave up the increase in salaries of Judges. It is understood that the North Pole expedition was retained at fifty thousand and ship.

The Tax Bill Still in Doubt.

The statement that the Ways and Means Committee had actually agreed to the Senate proposition on the tax bill is premature. They find much difficulty in the way of getting through with the bill, as renders it quite uncertain what disposition they will make of the matter.

The Marshalship of Southern Ohio.

The contest for the Marshalship of Southern Ohio is becoming quite active. The candidates on the ground are General Cowan, Colonel Enochs and Dr. Thrall. All have strong papers and warm supporters. Colonel Enochs has not formally filed his recommendations, and may conclude to withdraw from the field entirely, though so far as the papers he has are concerned, none could be more satisfactory. General Hickenlooper, the present Marshal, is here, and is said to be in favor of General Cowan. The commission of the present incumbent expires on the 27th inst.

The New York Appointments

Have called more professional politicians from that city than anything that has taken place in a long time. It seems that, after all, Granville tendered his resignation to the President, in writing, on the 15th inst., to take effect on the 20th of that month, and it was accepted, and a telegram to the appointee sent to Naval office. In spite of the partial opposition to Murphy, the chances of his nomination seem very good.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Joint committee of conference on the funding bill had a long discussion to-day. The principal disagreement was the rate of interest, the House committee insisting upon 4 per cent., and the Senate arguing that there could be no negotiations at that rate. The Senate committee want foreign agencies, and each letters from the Secretary of the Treasury favoring them. They also disagreed as to the gold clauses of the bill. The committee will meet again at the call of the chairman. Mr. Sherman declined to be a member of the committee on the ground that the minority of the House ought to be represented, and Mr. Marshall, accordingly, was appointed in his place.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Ackerman this morning took the oath as Attorney General before Associate Justice Wiley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

JUDGE HOAR

Left for Boston this afternoon.

CONSTITUTION OF CURRENCY.

The following named States and Territories will be entitled to $54,009,000 additional circulation under the new currency act in the proportion below named:

Virginia	$1,910,880	Georgia	$1,681,728
West Virginia	457,700	North Carolina	4,394,625
Illinois	1,000,000	South Carolina	2,479,838
Michigan	798,276	Alabama	4,081,212
Wisconsin	2,117,880	Mississippi	161,279
Iowa	681,362	Texas	2,262,194
Kansas	174,712	Arkansas	1,465,596
Minnesota	366,417	Florida	58,312
Kentucky	4,651,349	California	1,717,388
Tennessee	4,581,270	Nevada	346,816
Louisiana	3,425,193	Dakotah	15,441
Missouri	2,850,670	New Mexico	277,010
Nebraska	6,576	Washington Ter.	47,186
Total			$54,009,000

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

Colonel Williams, of the engineer of the Tehuantepec Railway Company, telegraphs from Havana that he has returned from Mexico and is on his way to New York with maps, plans and profiles of the location of the road approved by the Mexican Government. He has ascertained that there is a sufficiency of water to supply a ship canal.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Porter C. Bliss, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; Marsh Giddings, to Michigan, Consul General to Calcutta; George W. Kingsbury, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Dakota Territory; Dustin C. Blomer, Receiver of Public Moneys, Council Bluffs, Iowa; John M. Matcher, Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office; Samuel A. Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents; Postmasters—David A. Cook, Mendota, Illinois; Edwin A. Birdsong, Delaware, Ohio; John Fogel, Cadiz, Ohio; John W. Hays, Barnsville, Ohio; John Taylor, Richmond, Kentucky; John J. Brinkerhoff, Wauseon, Wisconsin. Navy—I. O. Selfridge, Rear Admiral, on the retired list. Promotion to active list—Melancthon Smith, Rear Admiral; Charles S. Boggs Rear Admiral; Patrician Stanley, Commodore; Wm. Hopkins, Captain; A. F. Crossman, Commander; Henry C. Wields, Lieutenant Commander; Wm. F. Macomb, Commodore; Paul Sherly, Captain; C. S. Norton, Commander; Thos. F. Wale, Lieutenant Commander; Wm. E. Tray, Commodore; Thomas Patterson, Captain; F. Bradford, Commander; James G. Green, Lieutenant Commander.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION

Had a council with Commander Parker to-day. Friendly sentiments were expressed on both sides. The Indians leave to-night for home with presents for their families.

ADMITTED TO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

The number of candidates admitted to the National Academy was twenty-nine, including Jos. S. Breckenridge and John F. Cheek, of Indiana; Milton C. McDowell, James S. Negley and Oliver H. Peters, of Pennsylvania; Cary Congdon and F. Craig, of Missouri; Wm. G. Harrington, of Ohio; Charles W. Haskell, of Iowa; Wm. S. McGinnis, of Illinois; George J. Wanless, of Wyoming Territory; William E. Whitefield, of Arkansas, and Richard H. Townley, of Nebraska.

TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate in Executive session to-night ratified the protocol in relation to the African Slave Trade and Naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

CRIME.

Murder and Attempted Outrage in Kentucky—Prison Guard Murdered by Convicts—Lead Body Found.

LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA, July 8.—Peter Blin visited Mr. Hoffman's farm, on the Kentucky shore, four miles hence, and attempted to violate Mrs. Hoffman. He then passed a six year old son to come out of the house, cut his throat and left the head hanging by a mere shred. He returned to the house again to outrage Mrs. Hoffman, who escaped. The whole county is aroused and in pursuit. The murderer was tracked over to Aurora last night.

KINGSTON, July 8.—Convicts in the Penitentiary were left yesterday in charge of a guard named Henry Traill, to attend a lime kiln. During the absence of the other convicts at dinner, Traill was murdered by the two convicts, who made their escape.

BLASCHESTER, July 8.—The dead body of an unknown man was found in a cabin, two miles east of here. He is supposed to have been dead a week.

Ask Your Grocer
For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTHS

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 8.—Cattle market not over brisk, but for the week shows full steady for hogs the market is quiet. Receipts for the week 11,450 cattle, 13,300 sheep, 4,200 hogs; no material change in prices.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Dressing—5 lb Kentucky hemp 26½@26½; fine 22@23½. Cotton dull at 19@20. Flour unchanged and quiet. Corn $1 08. Wheat $1 10@1 20. Oats 60@62c. Rye 85c. Provisions active and firm; pork 19½ bacon 16½, 17@17½; bulk meats 12½, 13½@14. Hams—sugar-cured 22@23½c. Whisky 89c. Tobacco—market firm and unchanged; sales 225 hhds at $6 @$8 for trashy to fine leaf. Coffee—Rio 17½@18 for low lead to medium bright wrappers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is supposed that Lingard, the actor, has committed suicide by drowning.

H. L. Robertson, an employee of the Bellefontaine Railroad was fatally crushed between two cars at Indianapolis on Thursday.

A large meeting of the Commercial Union of New York was held at Rochester Thursday evening, at which canal reform was the chief subject discussed.

At Coatesville, Pa., yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Smedley and extended to the lan yard of Joan Seely, destroying both establishments. Loss $50,000; partially insured.

Mike McCoole publishes a challenge to Tom Allen to fight him, the stakes to be the belt, owned by each, and the winner to take the excursion money.

A freight warehouse of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroad, in St. Louis, was burned yesterday, with a large quantity of hemp, whisky, flour, hides, etc. The loss is not stated.

Says a Chicago telegram of yesterday: A careful and reliable gentleman who has traveled all over Iowa on railways within a fortnight makes the following statement: "Never before in the history of Iowa have I seen so much land devoted to grain, and never before at this season has the prospect for a full yield of all grains been as promising."

Yesterday afternoon, at Lasalle, Ill., a clerk in a grocery named Ishald H. Jones, fell down a shaft of the Illinois Valley Coal Company, a distance of four hundred and fifty feet. He scarcely breathed after he struck the bottom.

The Red River *New Nation* of June 24th says that on the 23d the Legislature of Assiniboia was convened by Riel to take action on the Manitoba bill, and the articles of confederation, as reported by the committee, were adopted, at which Riel expressed satisfaction. It is thought that the Commissioners must have brought back assurances that the Ottawa will not have been so sudden and unanimous.

Thursday night the planing mill of Ransom, Hempy & Co., at Cleveland, was partially burned. Loss, $100,000; partially insured.

A destructive fire swept over Manchester, N. H., destroying property to the value of $250,000, on which there was an insurance of about $125,000.

The Presbyterian Synod of St. Louis yesterday reorganized the Presbyteries of the State, completing the consolidation of the Old and New Schools in one body.

Pontiac, Illinois, was visited by fire Wednesday last, destroying thirteen buildings and involving a loss of $50,000; insurance $10,000.

Ill Coleman who robbed the Southern Express Company at Brown, O., July 5, 1870, until recently confined in jail at Huntington, Tennessee, was shot and killed last night in endeavoring to make his escape.

Thursday afternoon the schooner George F. Foster was struck by a gale while off Holland, Michigan. During the gale the mate was washed overboard, and a boat and two men were lowered to rescue him, but before reaching him the boat capsized and all three were drowned.

At 11 o'clock, yesterday, at the residence of Mr. McMasters, No. 292 West Washington street, Chicago, a colored lad named William Sanders, employed as a servant in the family, entered the room where Annie Conlin, a white girl also employed as a servant, as she was engaged at her work, locked the door, and asked Annie if she would marry him. She replied indignantly that she would not, whereupon he drew a knife and cut her throat. The screams of the girl brought Mr. and Mrs. McMasters to the door, but befor the door could be unlocked, open, he had cut his throat and inflicted several wounds on his own person. He was secured and removed to the police station. Both are in a critical condition.

THE WEATHER

New York—Raining; wind, W.; ther. 77°.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 78°.
Baltimore—Clear and pleasant; W.; ther. 79°.
Pittsburgh—Clear and pleasant; W.; ther. 73°
Cleveland—Cloudy; W.; ther. 69°.
Detroit—Clear; S.; ther. 66°.
Cincinnati—Clear in part; calm; ther. 69°.
Indianapolis—Clear; W.; ther. 69°.
Louisville—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 75°.
Chicago—Clear; N. W.; ther. 61°.
St. Louis—Clear; W.; ther. 72°.
Omaha—Clear; W.; ther. 68°.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 65°.
Little Rock—Clear; N. W.; ther. 78°.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CORRY, PA., July 8, 1870.

The Senatorial conferees for Erie and Crawford met at Corry on Thursday afternoon, and nominated Delemater on the forty-sixth ballot. Noble was nominally a candidate, but really only to secure the Erie conferees for Delemater. It is currently reported that Senator Lowry will run independent, and it is said with good prospects of success.

The Republican Congressional Conferees of the Twenty-first District will meet at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on July 18th, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says: It is alleged that Col. Wm. B. Thomas, the disorganizing Republican, abolition-Democrat, conservative-Chase, and radical-reform candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, is one of the most decided free-traders in Pennsylvania.

The temperance question is agitating the people of Indiana county. The courts having refused to license taverns in the borough of Indiana, the hotels, by agreement, were all closed on the late court week, and the public were left to seek accommodations elsewhere. A meeting of citizens was therefore held, and the stock for a new first class hotel was subscribed, and the building will be put under way at once. The Democracy are furthering the excitement and suggesting the trouble to the best of their ability. They boast that they will defeat the entire Republican ticket for Assembly (three members) in that district upon this issue, which may place the Lower House in their hands.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 8, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Exchange at 12 M., and Fleetwood at 7 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at 7 P. M. River rising; clear and cool. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 8, 1870.

River about at a stand, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 8, 1870.

River at a stand, with twenty-five inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70° at 6 P. M.

When You Feel Like Taking Something
Refreshing, ask for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale; you will find it wholesome and delightful. †

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1870.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. MCCREERY the bill relieving from political disabilities some seventy-five Kentuckians was taken up, and, on motion, passed by a two-thirds vote, 41 to 6.

The general disabilities bill, relieving from political disabilities about 5,000 persons, was taken up and additional names proposed, inserting among them A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, in regard to whom objection was madeand his name finally withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, a number of names were stricken out. A motion to strike out the name of ex-Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, was negatived, after a statement that his official term expired before the rebellion; that he then declared to be a candidate for re-election, and has since accepted the situation in good faith. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for any information in his possession relating to the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, and for correspondence not heretofore communicated, concerning questions between the United States and Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the Georgia bill was taken up, 29 to 25. With a view of cutting off debate, the Senate adopted a motion by Mr. POMEROY to non-concur in the House amendments to the Senate bill, and appoint a Committee of Conference, 34 to 22.

The report of the Conference Committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill was adopted.

The Senate took up the bill providing for the enforcement of contracts for servile labor, relative to Chinese and coolie contracts. Mr. CASSERLY offered and advocated an amendment.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The joint resolution making an appropriation for the payment to the British Government to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced the Senate Committee of Conference on the Georgia bill—Messrs. Howard, Hamlin and Tarbman.

The bill to prohibit the enforcement of contracts for servile labor importation was debated at length.

Mr. SUMNER renewed the amendment he had proposed to the naturalization bill, extending the naturalization to foreigners alike, regardless of race or color.

At 10:30 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. ASPER, from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the army made a report which was adopted.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill and moved to concur.

Mr. DAWES declared that he could not vote for the amendment, and moved to strike out all the appropriation for river and harbor purposes be confined to important channels of trade and navigation, and not frittered away in improving small rivers and creeks that have only local importance. After further discussion the House proceeded to vote on the amendment. Separate votes were demanded on many of them, but all were concurred in by strong majorities, and the bill has gone to the President.

The additional deficiency appropriation bill, covering items amounting to $1,735,344, was taken up and discussed at great length. Mr. BINGHAM endeavored to attach an amendment to the bill from the Judiciary Committee, parts of speeches not delivered, but it was refused. The bill then passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States. After a brief opposition from the Democratic side it was passed, 128 to 55.

Adjourned.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Franco-Spanish Complications.

A War Imminent—Napoleon Marshaling His Hosts—Prussia Not Unprepared—The Ocean Yacht Race—The Vote on the Infallibility Dogma—Parliament—Crop Prospects—Death of an Eminent Episcopal Clergyman, &c., &c.

Who is to Rule Spain?

PARIS, July 8.—The Spanish question still causes much excitement, though the feeling this morning is somewhat more reassuring than on last evening. The Duke de Gramont at the Bourse at eleven o'clock last night, rentes touching seventy francs and fourteen centimes, the lowest figures which have been reached for years. The Bourse opened a shade firmer this morning; rentes seventy francs and thirty-five centimes.

The *Constitutional* announces that Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister, has received instructions from Spain to give official notice to the French government of the candidature of Prince Leopold. The *Constitutional* adds, that when France becomes convinced of the persistence of Spain in this matter, she will terminate all diplomatic relations with her.

No definite intelligence has been received from Prussia, but France will not be content with the evasive declarations of Bismarck. Every one, in the interest of the peace of Europe, to withhold her consent for Hohenzollern to act upon the throne of Spain.

From various semi-official journals of this morning are gathered the following details touching the candidature of Hohenzollern: Gen. Prim meant hostility when the Spanish Government notified the great powers of Europe of Hohenzollern's candidature. On July 3d Prim advised Olozaga, the Spanish Minister here, that he (Prim) had chosen Prince Leopold; that the Spanish Ministry felt assured that the French Government would object to it, but that he depended upon the higher sentiments of the Emperor. This proves that Gen. Prim meant to act without the consent of the latter.

France has communicated with the other powers of Europe, and in all cases has received words of sympathy. All she now seeks at Berlin and Madrid is for prompt and explicit explications.

A dispatch recently forwarded to the Spanish Government by the Duke of Grammont has been made public. The Duke says that France hopes Spain will renounce that fatal candidature for the throne who is altogether disagreeable. He recalls the services of the French Government in Spanish affairs by intervening and arresting invading Carlists, and urges the fact that France aided Spain in the establishment of a Provisional Government.

To-night the Spanish Minister received from Prussia since the declarations of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Corps Legislatif a few days ago. No answer has as yet been received from Prussia since the declarations of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Corps Legislatif a few days ago.

On the morning of that day, however, a dispatch was received from Prussia to the effect that that government knew nothing of the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain.

A report, seemingly well founded, is in circulation here that the Prussian Minister of War has ordered all the general officers of the Prussian army to rejoin their corps without delay.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says a French circular has been issued defining the situation.

The Madrid *Discussion* has an article on the throne question to-day, wherein it says: Prince Hohenzollern's qualifications are indisputable. A beggar himself, he would not be a nation of beggars.

The Berlin (Prussian) *Gazette* says: After all he is more a Bonaparte than a Hohenzollern.

PARIS, July 8, 2 P. M.—The Government of Prussia, in reply to the interrogation of France as to what connection the negotiations for the elevation of Prince Leopold to the throne of Spain, has replied that she and nothing to do with his acceptance. She has declared that she could not accept such an answer, and that France must prohibit Leopold's candidature or fight.

Furloughs to the French troops have been stopped, and those already given been countermanded.

The French army on the frontier and in the fortresses are undergoing rapid preparation, several regiments of the Paris division are under orders.

PARIS, July 8.—M. Ollivier has declined to give information to the Corps Legislatif which might compromise the deliberations of the government to arrange a peaceable settlement of the difficulties between France and Prussia. Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne. M. Jules Favre made a bitter attack on the action of the government. He characterized it as a stock jobbing ministry.

VIENNA, July 8.—Official journals contradict all reports of interference by Austria in the pending difficulty between France, Prussia and Spain. Austria will remain neutral, under any circumstances, participate in the conflict.

LONDON, July 8.—There was much informal comment in the Commons to-night on Prussia's delay in responding definitely to the note of France. The opinion is frequently expressed that the latter modified her demands for the sake of a more dangerous purpose, on the part of Prussia.

PARIS, July 8.—In the Senate an interpellation has been submitted on the Hohenzollern affair, and the 15th inst., fixed as the day for discussion.

Nothing definite has been heard to-day from Prussia. Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador, goes to-night to Madrid to endeavor to make arrangements to satisfy all parties. The Ambassadors of Austria, England and Italy had a conference to-day with Count Daru, the minister. They seem favorable to France. The Russian Minister was received to-day by Grammont. The Emperor held a conference this morning with his Ministers of War, Navy and Justice. Military measures are already mentioned. Two Corps d'Armee are to be made ready for immediate movement. Marshal Bazine will command one and General Libran the other. Marshal MacMahan will have an army, and General Le Boeuf will be entrusted with the Imperial Guard command, while Count Pollio will take command of the troops to operate against Spain. Active preparations are going on for the transport.

One of the many reports in circulation about Prince Leopold says that he refused Prim's offer of the crown twice, but his sister, the Duchess of Hamilton, induced him to finally accept it. It is feared that if this should prove to be the case, it will lead directly into the conflict. A report reached here from Madrid that Montpensier has ordered his adherents not to oppose Hohenzollern.

The press of Madrid are divided on the question of Leopold's candidature. The *Epoca* opposed his elevation, but complains of France, because she acts as if the Cortes in no wise engaged to take care of the rights and interests of Spain. The *Pueblo* warns the country that this candidacy may serve as a pretext for a war between France and Prussia, in which Spain will be the victim. The *Iberia* flatly approves of Prim's policy. The *Correspondence Espanola* announces, by authority, that the Cortes will meet on the 26th of July. The *Tempo* gives notice that a demonstration will be made on Sunday against all foreign candidates for the crown.

LONDON, July 8.—The excitement has been intense over the affairs on the continent, but there is a reaction of sentiment to day in consequence of the conviction that the war will be avoided. The panic and reaction are probably equally unreasonable.

PARIS, midnight, July 8.—The Minister of War, has declared to the Emperor that the army is ready to March. But little fresh news. No answer has been received from Prussia, and it is reported there will be none before Monday. A telegram from St. Petersburg repeats that the French Minister there declared that the coronation of Hohenzollern as King of Spain will be regarded by France as a *casus belli*.

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One of the many reports in circulation about Prince Leopold says that he refused Prim's offer of the crown twice, but his sister, the Duchess of Hamilton, induced him to finally accept it. It is feared that if this should prove to be the case, it will lead directly into the conflict. A report reached here from Madrid that Montpensier has ordered his adherents not to oppose Hohenzollern.

The press of Madrid are divided on the question of Leopold's candidature. The *Epoca* opposed his elevation, but complains of France, because she acts as if the Cortes in no wise engaged to take care of the rights and interests of Spain. The *Pueblo* warns the country that this candidacy may serve as a pretext for a war between France and Prussia, in which Spain will be the victim. The *Iberia* flatly approves of Prim's policy. The *Correspondence Espanola* announces, by authority, that the Cortes will meet on the 26th of July. The *Tempo* gives notice that a demonstration will be made on Sunday against all foreign candidates for the crown.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE "organ" wants Republicans to think. Why, they have been thinking for some time, and the result is that they have begun to act. Hence we have the best ticket that was ever nominated in Allegheny county. The best part of the matter is, that the great body of the Republicans of Allegheny not only think, but think alike, and are acting together. It seems entirely unnecessary that the "organ" should prompt or attempt to instruct them.

THE "Ring" has grown desperate. The candidates of the Reform Ticket are being pursued—importuned, coaxed and threatened to induce them to decline the nominations. Some are told that they are on the "slate" for the future. Others are promised that they will be put on if they will only decline. Could desperation go further? It is of no use, gentlemen. You mistake the men you seek to influence. They do not happen to be accessible to the kind of influence you seek to exert.

THE continuance by Congress two years longer of the odious Income Tax brings the question before the country. An appeal from Congress to the people will be taken promptly. The Republican Convention on Wednesday reflected truly public opinion in declaring explicitly against the inquisition. This course was all the more necessary from the fact that the "organ" of the Ring supports the tax and favors its continuance. Let the line be drawn, and let us see who in Allegheny county is for and who is against the hated contrivance.

THAT there were some honest and respectable men in the Convention—men who would not accept either of an office or a bribe—we are willing to admit.—*The "Organ."*

Thanks, a thousand thanks, gentle "organ" for that admission. The other day when you said they were "*whelps*" engaged in a "nefarious" business, we trembled—but now we feel better. To be assured that "there were *some* honest and respectable men in the Convention," excites our gratitude, and no doubt insures for the "organ" the sincerest thanks of the delegates, every one of whom, since the "organ" don't particularize, is kindly permitted to appropriate the compliment to himself.

WHILE some excellent private citizens have been placed on the bolters' ticket, it does not as a whole compare more than favorably with those put in nomination in past years by the Republican party. In the temporal wealth of the nominees, the bolters' ticket may hold advantage, but so far as honesty, brains and strict integrity to principles are concerned, it has none over our previous tickets.—*The "Organ."*

Well, let us be thankful for "some excellent private citizens," and bear as well as we can the lack of "honesty, brains and strict integrity to principles!" We did think, and community was fast embracing the delusion, that the Republican Convention had made a slight improvement in these respects, but the cruel "organ" has dispelled it, and left us with nothing but "some excellent private citizens" to tie to. Let us be thankful that it did not take them from us.

FROM nearly every section of the county we have reports of the perfect satisfaction with which the Republican ticket is received. In the country districts, not less than in the city, are Republicans prepared to support it. No necessity for another is any where felt. Certain adherents to the Central Junta manifest some disposition to disrupt the party by getting up a bolter's ticket, but the numbers is not great; and with them even it is hoped that reason will yet prevail. We are glad to be able to assure the party that immediate steps will be taken to organize with a view to vigorous action. The prospect wears no doubtful cast. There will be no halting now. The disposition to bolt the nominations which, in certain quarters, was at first manifested, is already wearing off, and, if certain leaders can be induced to listen to reason, it will not be many days when not a ripple can be seen on the surface, while all will be well beneath.

THE ring politicians, while pretending to submit to the party the question of reforming the primary election abuses, have cunningly devised a plan for perpetuating the old system of junk-shop conventions, and keeping themselves in power. The question submitted is whether or not nominations in future shall be made according to the "Crawford county" plan. This plan at one time had a good many advocates, who, in view of recent experience and from reflection, now oppose it. With certain modifications, to give a fair chance to the country districts, and guard against frauds, it probably might be made to work well. But the ring propose no modifications—nothing to insure equality of representation or honesty in taking the vote. The trick consists in this: If the plan is adopted, the leaders will still be sure of dictating the nominations under it with the large vote in the cities in their control, to say nothing about ballot-box stuffing. If this be rejected, then the present iniquitous system remains to them. So, whichever way the question is decided it is all right with them. "Heads I win tails you lose." Cunning chaps, these ring masters. With little else to do, and the offices to pay them for doing it, what they can't invent, to keep themselves in power, others needn't try to find out.

THE Junta are vexing themselves about the part certain individuals took in the Republican Convention, but ignore the only question that is now in the case, viz:

What good reason is there for nominating another Republican ticket? The question is not what part this or that man took in the Convention, but shall there be another? They pretend to deprecate division. Why, then, introduce the only thing that can produce it—a second Republican ticket? Are not the present nominees Republicans? Are they not honest and capable? Then why should they be opposed? Do the offices belong to a particular set of men, by whom only nominations may be made? Did not Republicans nominate the tickets? Is it not as good a ticket as ever was made? Does the public interest or the welfare of the party call for another? Who, beside a limited number of leaders is not pleased? Because they are not, are they going to set up other nominations, whereby only the success of the party can be endangered? We invite the leaders to take these questions into consideration. There is nothing else to be decided. The decision will probably affect them far more than the party. For already is it certain that the Republican ticket possesses strength enough to insure its election. It is cordially and joyfully accepted by the great body of the party, with whom the discontents should prepare to act in harmony.

IT is not denied by any person that the Reform Republican ticket, nominated on Wednesday last, is the best ever nominated in this county. Of course we speak of the ticket as a whole. It is absolutely unassailable. There is not a man on it who has not been, and is not now, an ardent and consistent Republican. The "Young Venetia," however, tells us that it is not "regular," that is to say, was not made to their order. This is true enough; but what of it? The old "organ" has not been permitted to bargain in advance for the public primings—the price of its support of particular candidates—and this is indeed rather bad for the "organ." The Winnebago chieftain, who, according to the confession of his followers here has not twenty friends in the county, (we think he has more) has not been able to set up a candidate for Senator, or an Assembly ticket, (through "Young Venetia" of course), which would stand by him, or nullify the strength of the county by *an equal division*, if that suited as well, and that is rather worse for CAMERON. It is pretty hard on the old "regular" office-hunter, too, we admit; and all these evils would have been avoided by adhering to "regularity." One objection to "regularity" is that it is too expensive. The State of New York was too big a price to pay for it, even if it did put money into the pockets of the "lobby" and "ring." We must beg "Young Venetia's" pardon. We cannot really consent to give up Pennsylvania, even to accommodate you, much as we would be willing to oblige you in a smaller matter. "Regularity" is a good thing for a certain class of people. We believe it suits the Democracy well enough. We have heard that the Emperor NAPOLEON rather inclined to, and that ALEXANDER does not oppose it. The Republican party will use it just as long as it is useful to maintain party strength and success; and will dispense with it just as soon as it becomes an instrument of party destruction. We rather think the mission of "Young Venetia" is ended. Come, gentlemen, put aside your narrow and perverse notions of "regularity" and help to elect the Reform ticket.

OUT AT LAST!

We knew it would come! The only question was, in what shape. We know now. The "organ" has told us on what ground the Republican nominations are to be opposed, for what reason the candidates are unworthy of public confidence and the support of the party. Here it is:

THE UP (U. P.) TICKET.

Messrs. Editors Gazette: Permit one to ask who does not feel deeply interested in the war which a few men are now trying to excite in the Republican ranks, if it was the intention of those poor creatures who dignify themselves with the name of "Reformers" (Ah! me!) to set aside the Constitution of the United States, which declares "there shall be no religious tests," when they met at the Court House on Wednesday and gave no reason or any show but the United Presbyterian, Mr. Cornahan is a U. P.; Mr. Kirk is a U. P. Major Frew is a U. P.; Minas Tindle is a U. P.; Aaron Floyd is a high priest U. P.; Rev. F. A. Hutchison is a U. P.; Alexander Nimick and Richard C. Gray are U. P.'s, and a great many others of them have not bolted, or formed an "*Independent* (Ecclesiastical) Reform Ticket." The U. P.'s are a very good kind of people when they are good, and I do not know as I had one, but a very large number of the most influential of them declared yesterday they would not vote for their own members for fear it was a bogus, disloyal ticket. So please tell your readers, from one who was a U. P.-ism, that it is all up with the ructionists' ticket.

Well, although it is bad enough, we are glad it is no worse! We were told something was coming, and almost feared lest we would not be able to survive the blast. But we guess we shall, if let alone awhile. But whether the nominees will be able to stand such a charge, is another question. We didn't know before that it was against a man running for office to be known as "a U. P." But we suppose we were mistaken, for the "organ" says so, and the ring back up the "organ," and what the ring and the "organ" say and do must not be seriously questioned. We thought our candidates were respectable men; but to be told that a majority of them are terrible "U. P.'s," shakes our faith. But there is some comfort left. A portion of the ticket, it seems, are not tainted with the shocking heresy. Our refuge, therefore, is in them. Let no "U. P." show his head hereafter!

THE AVERY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Considerable space in our issue of yesterday was devoted to a report of the Commencement exercises of Avery College. To most of our readers, no doubt, the speeches and the statements which made up the report seemed to justify their publication. They were interesting. The people of Pittsburgh have reason to be proud of Avery College, as its existence among them has long been at once a memorial of progress and a testimony against the errors and deficiencies of less favored sections of the land. At a time when the demon of slavery was in the ascendant, and when the degradation of the African race produced by it, was too generally looked upon even in the North, as a blight sent by Heaven in fulfilment of a divine decree, a citizen of Pittsburgh, in protest against the prevailing delusion and in recognition of the negro's susceptibility of improvement, founded this college. We may not attempt to estimate the moral effect of the work upon the white population of this region, but there can be no doubt that it deserves to be classed as not the least impressive among the acts of warning and witness-bearing by which the great moral resurrection of the last decennium was prepared. Through the long years which elapsed before the resurrection came, the edifice stood as a silent monument of the convictions by which the republic was to be redeemed, and as a silent admonition to those who rejected them. But during the same years, within its walls, the work of mental and moral improvement went on steadily, and perhaps with as much rapidity as could have been reasonably expected under the circumstances of the case. The disadvantages of the pupils were great. A large proportion of them had enjoyed no home education, while they labored under the drawbacks handed down from the slavery of their forefathers. There is no method by which the retrogression of centuries can be recovered in a few years. It is surprising how frequently this truth is overlooked or forgotten by people who attempt to make and compare African performance in various departments of activity. In a single generation it is impossible to regain what has been lost in the course of many generations, and from the injustice of exacting too much from them our colored citizens are destined to suffer for some time to come. It is only in view of the impediments under which they engage in the contest that the merit of their achievements can be adequately appreciated.

With these and other disadvantages the Avery College has had to contend. But it has upon the whole been fortunate in having patient and faithful instructors, and it has done an important work. During the last two years in particular, in the Rev. Mr. (now Dr.) GARNET, it has had an able and energetic Principal, who, we understand, has succeeded in inspiring much of his own spirit in his students. The essays and speeches of yesterday needed no such apology as the one suggested above as admissible, if required. In thought and expression they evinced very much the same measure of intellectual cultivation by which such performances of white boys and girls are commonly marked. Perhaps the Avery orators and essayists by a certain redundance of language and indulgence in figures, gave indication of their descent from ancestors who lived near the sun. But in the entire exhibition there was nothing in the way either of superfluity or shortcoming to denote that the performers were members of the African race. It was a striking demonstration of the elevating and equalizing influence of education. These colored boys and girls are evidently pervaded and animated by the same high and noble sentiments, and filled with the same anticipations with which so many of the youthful members of the other race have lately been dismissed from the seminaries and colleges of the land to enter upon their careers in the big world.

If other proof of the moral identity of the races was required, it was afforded by the exhibition of the evening, when honorary academic degrees were conferred upon several distinguished gentlemen of color, amidst the applause of a vast audience. By this act, for the first time in the history of the country, the Senate of the United States contains a Doctor of Divinity among its members—and he is a negro.

SOME interesting statistics, relating to pig metal in this market will be found in our commercial department, on the third page, to-day.

DEATH has resulted quite frequently of late from drinking ice water too freely. A man in Wheeling, a few days since, drank heartily of this beverage while eating dinner. He was soon after seized with cramps, and in five hours after he was dead. Physicians say, that, while copious draughts of ice water is injurious at all times, but while eating it is doubly so, and the only wonder is that there are not more deaths from this cause.

"Chiseling" by the ring.

[From the United Presbyterian.]

In many parts of the country the work of nominating candidates to run for offices at the fall elections is going on, and there appears to be the old style chiseling and maneuvering. Principle is kept in the background, and all the management is done upon the plan of party interest, personal favor or something less worthy. Talk as we may about the purity of the ballot-box, we will never have fair elections nor good officers till the primary elections are rescued from the iniquity which now controls them.

THREE banks in Denver, Colorado, shipped during the past month $127,000 in gold bullion. The business of the United States Branch Mint, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was $100,256,706, an increase of $15,537,205 over 1869. The United States Land Office, in the month of June, sold 13,388 acres of land.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is stated on reliable authority that an arrangement was perfected between the operators and miners in the Schuylkill region last week by which the miners were to commence on the 5th of July on the basis of twenty per cent. reduction on the contract prices of 1869, with eight hours' time for all work done by the day.

Private advices from Constantinople state that neither the residences of the United States Minister nor the United States Dragoman were destroyed in the late fire. The United States Consulate, however, was burned out. The Sultan, the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Police were in the midst of the fire, the Sultan being so assiduous that his clothes became ignited, and it was with much difficulty that he was rescued.

A French dwarf, fifty-five years old, with a beard which reaches to his feet, but being bald and having but one arm, proposes to marry any young girl of about twenty, who is pretty and good tempered. The consideration is that the dwarf possesses a fortune of about four hundred thousand dollars.

Says a New York letter: "Betting on the result of the ocean yacht race is already the rage. The bulls and bears at the Stock Exchange and in the gold room, when business is dull at times, vary their performances by offers to stake so much money—some on the Cambria, some on the other boat. Commodore Vanderbilt is said to have bet largely on both sides, but how that is I cannot say. Fisk, Jr., is talking up the Cambria, and offering odds to one on her success. The Cunard interest, on the contrary, and for that matter, the bulk of the English population, have every confidence in that vessel."

Great preparations are making by the New York firemen for the entertainment of their visiting brethren from New Orleans, as soon as they get through with the hospitalities of Philadelphia. One of the features of the programme is a ball, which will be given on excursion to Long Branch, and another up the Sound, under the auspices of a well known commodore.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks, with perfect truth probably, that the money expended (literally thrown away) upon fireworks throughout the United States, last Monday, would have endowed half a dozen colleges.

Figaro cautions old gents who dye their hair, not to take much exercise this hot weather, unless they are quite sure that they are "fast colors." And enforces its caution, by describing the condition of a finely-dyed old gent, who was recently met in the cars, with streams of dark liquid flowing down his face, from the perspiration which flowed from his head.

At Vassar College they have one feature which might be copied with good effect in colleges where the fair sex has no part, viz: A resident physician is in constant attendance, whose business is the prevention of disease. The office is filled by a lady, and her duties include vigilant watch over the pulse, eye, senses, signs of overwork she orders that one study, or two, perhaps, shall be dropped off. She daily inspects the table, orders this dish off and that one on, one to be served daily and another not at all, and conforms the diet to some standard of health.

Louisville celebrated the Fourth with three murders, two suicides, and a whole chapter of accidents.

Virginia has 962 brandy stills, New York 79, Pennsylvania 60, New Jersey 192, and Ohio 89.

Princeton College has been presented with a $2,000 organ by Henry Clews, the New York banker.

A drunken wretch at Peru, Indiana, who is in the habit of abusing his family, got on a spree a few nights since. His little daughter ran away from the house, knowing that if she went near it while he was in that condition she would be cruelly whipped. She fell asleep on the railroad track, was run over by an engine and instantly killed.

At Ostend, on May 19, was seen a remarkable mirage. Ships riding in the roads in the horizon were reflected in the sky as by a gigantic mirror; a brig, a steamer, and several fishing boats appeared to have other similar vessels attached to the summits of their masts in a reversed position. The phenomenon lasted through the whole of the afternoon and evening, the wind being light from the north northeast. From 5 to 6:30 P. M. the French coast was visible as far as Boulogne, the houses being quite distinct, and the dunes appearing suspended in the air at a height of several metres, and somewhat moved in position towards the northwest. The port of Newport seemed so near that the bridge was distinctly seen.

A Berlin correspondent of a New York paper states that the reorganization of the Prussian army, commenced in 1861, is only now in progress of maturity; that the Landwehr will, next autumn, receive the accession of four annual levies of 66,000 men each, and that nine and about 576,000 men have been added to the reserve, while only 186,000 men have been discharged.

Micheal Lang attempted to perform a swimming feat in the Ohio river, near Louisville, a few days since, and he only succeeded in drowning himself.

Philadelphia proposes expending $70,000 in its insane asylum for the purpose of enlarging it.

A London paper says that should the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope be declared by the Ecumenical Council, there will be an extensive return of perverts to the Church of England. Several well known quondam Anglicans are corresponding with one another on the subject.

England and Wales had to pay last year £11,364,000 to support paupers.

The Bishop of Chester, England, has refused to consecrate a church at West Derby, near Liverpool, on account of the elaborate character of the decorations. The walls and roof, and almost every part of the church, are covered with painting and gilding, and there is an altar piece which the Bishop considers objectionable. The founder of the church, a Mrs. Rhode, who has spent £30,000 upon it, and refuses to alter to suit the Bishop's views, threatens him with a law suit.

Many persons in Constantinople, who, prior to the fire, were possessed of from $20,000 to $30,000, are now penniless and objects of governmental charity.

The assessed value of New York's real and personal estate this year is put down at $1,007,-456,099. In 1869 it only amounted to $963,114,-

The Russian government owns 548,230 needle guns, and is manufacturing metallic cartridges at the rate of 300,000 per day.

The mill hands at Bay City, Mich., struck the 1st of day for a reduction of the hours of work to ten a day. Not content with this concession to their grievances, they inaugurated a terrible riot, which was promptly quelled, and twenty of the ring leaders are now in jail.

Chicago is preparing to battle with the sins and crimes that are supposed to beleaguer that unfortunate city, and will soon have six institutions where ministers are prepared for the work of preaching the gospel. The oldest is the Congregationalist, with about forty students; the Methodist comes next, with thirty-five; then the Presbyterian, formerly belonging to the Old School, with twenty-five, the Baptist, with about fifty; the Unitarian, just getting into operation, and the Roman Catholic.

It is rumored that a number of New York manufacturers have just made a contract for the importation of one thousand Chinese, and will introduce them in the city in a few months. Efforts are made to keep the affair quiet, and no one was to know anything about it; but the affair has leaked out.

PERSONAL.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* announces the recent death of a celebrated oculist and Christian philanthropist. He married the daughter of Robert Walsh, formerly editor of the Philadelphia, *U. S. Gazette*, but for many years the accomplished Consul General of the United States in Paris. He carried this lady, too, when she was a hopeless invalid, to that land where the more effectually contribute to the comfort of one whom he loved. For thirty years Dr. Du Commun had been practising, often with marked success, as an oculist; and among other acts of self-denying charity, devoted one day in the week to gratuitous practice for the poor. He rose at five o'clock on his charity day, and often ministered to from 300 to 400 poor patients; and much of the time for twenty years, bore all the expenses necessary to provide a suitable room for the accommodation of these swarming hundreds of poor sufferers. His practice was somewhat fashionable, being the application, with his own hands, of ointments of his own preparation, to the eyes of his patients. He treated even cataracts in this way, scattering and removing them by means of his ointment, rather than by the more ordinary operation of couching. He was beloved by all who knew him personally, and honored and revered by the countless poor of Paris, to whom he had consecrated so much of his time and personal labor.

A member of the British Parliament stated in a recent speech that a distinguished artist with whom he had dined not long before related to him the following: A short time since I painted a portrait of Charles Dickens. It was arranged that I should sit in his room while he was at work. He was a most painstaking, industrious, methodical man, and nothing would divert him from the regularity of his habits. I was there for hours, and sat again and again, and he wrote, as I thought to me, almost with anguish. I looked in his face and watched the anxiety and the care. I saw the blotting and the rewriting of his works, and I was astonished to find how much he owed to his indomitable perseverance.

The famous Prussian violinist Kontski and his daughter Wanda, the celebrated pianist, made a good thing of it in playing lately before the Sultan of Turkey. His Majesty was so delighted with both artists that he conferred the decoration of the Medjidie on the father, and added the substantial donation of 10,000 francs for the evening entertainment.

The Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth to a daughter the other day. We are glad to know that a complete reconciliation between her and her husband, with whom she recently quarreled about his love affairs with pretty actresses is said to have taken place after his return from Carlsbad.

Rev. R. T. Kerloot was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Aphia, daughter of Professor Locke. The brilliant affair came off on College Hill, near Cincinnati, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. R. Gray, of Cincinnati.

The defaulter Bailey is said to have been secreted in New York ever since his disappearance. Considerable sensation has been occasioned in commercial circles here by an explicit charge made by the *Commercial Advertiser*, that United States District Attorney Garrett's subordinates recently sent word to Bailey that he should make himself as secure as possible, inasmuch as he might be indicted and arrested if found.

The *Landbote*, a German newspaper published in the Eastern part of this State, proposes to appoint the third Sunday of July as a day of prayer, for the conversion of senator Carl Schurz, whose theology, we believe, is not orthodox.

THE Chicago *Republican* of Thursday thinks that the minority representation feature of the new Constitution of Illinois is probably defeated.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Denominational and Personal.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

MISSION WORK IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

The *United Presbyterian* says: Our city readers are aware that a Mission Sabbath School has been conducted with the most encouraging results for many years in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and will be sorry to learn that the building so long occupied by the school can no longer be obtained for that purpose. A mission school in connection with the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, has also been carried on with the most gratifying success for the past ten years; but as the congregation are about to remove to their new edifice in another part of the city, and propose to sell the old building, the result will be that we shall have no mission school in the upper part of the city, unless the church can be secured for the purpose. The teachers of the Fourth Ward Mission School are now engaged in the laudable effort to raise money for the purchase. They ought to be, and we trust will be, successful. As the building passes into other hands, we shall have neither church nor Sabbath school in that part of the city. We should have both. It will require near two thousand dollars to purchase and properly refit the building. Nearly the one-one-half has already been secured, and the well-known liberality of our Allegheny congregations, we are sure, will make good the balance. Mr. Jas. S. Black is acting as treasurer, and may be found by those desiring to contribute to the fund at the establishment of J. Degelman & Co., 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

DICKENS'S CHRISTIANITY.

The same paper recurs to this subject, and advocates its former declaration that Dickens was not a Christian in the strictest sense of the term. The article concludes as follows:

In regard to Christ, he appears to have been a Christian so far as Unitarianism is Christianity. In regard to man, all he has written was very far short of what Christ taught as the essential conditions of salvation. As an Unitarian, he was one of the most able and repeated utterances of Christ that "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." The necessity of regeneration is one of the distinguishing and most cherished doctrines of Christianity. The respect which the writer had for this doctrine may be inferred from the following passage in "Oliver Twist," where he makes the Elder Weller describe the religious faith of his wife:

"She's got hold o' some inwention for grown up people to be born again in, and I think they call it. I should very much like to put that system in action, Sammy. I should very much like to begin it with your mother in law."

Whatever else Mr. Dickens may have been, it is folly, worse than folly, to hold him up as a model of Christianity.

DRUNKENNESS AS A CRIME.

On the subject of drunkenness, the *United Presbyterian* remarks: Nearly all agree that there is a false impression in regard to drunkenness and the drunkard. It is regarded as a misfortune only; while the drunkard is looked upon as one to be pitied, petted, and soothed into reformation. Certainly drunkenness is a crime. The drunkard is an outlaw. He disturbs the peace of the community, injures property, threatens and endangers human life, and ought to be dealt with as a criminal. It is well enough to brand the traffic, and drive them seller by vindictive excitement from society, but the toper should share in malediction and penalty. The Good Templar movement was organized to save drunkards from the degradation and calling them men and brethren, so as to supplant the madness of drink by the piety of gratitude; but it seems to acknowledge itself a failure.

A MINISTER'S RECORD.

Dr. Dales preached his thirtieth anniversary discourse in the pastorate of the Second U. P. Church of Philadelphia, on June 5th. He was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of this church June 4th, 1840. Only one of the members of the Presbytery that took part in these services, that occasion is now living. Not one of the four ruling elders that were then over the congregation is alive at present, and only one of the six trustees. The entire membership of the church then, only three hundred and ten in it. Since that day over two thousand persons have been received into the membership of the church; thirteen have studied for the ministry, and two have gone as laborers to the foreign field.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CITY MISSIONS.

The *Banner* says: It is highly gratifying and encouraging to notice the interest awakened in the Churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in the matter of City Missions. This is a work which has been neglected too long, and which should now be prosecuted with greatest vigor. The meeting announced in our columns last week, was held in the First Church of this city, on Sabbath evening. The attendance was large, and a very profitable and successful results. Addresses were made by Dr. McKinney, Rev. Messrs. Hosmer, Beatty and Faris, in reference to the religious wants of different localities, and the urgent claims for the co-operation of the Church in supplying this need. Much interest was manifested, and it is earnestly hoped that much in the way of effective work will be undertaken and completed. This city and vicinity are increasing in population unprecedented rapidity. The Church must keep pace with this growth, and to do so it will require efforts such as have not been put forth of late years. Let our churches and people not shrink from the obligations resting upon them, or lose the opportunity now presented.

"SPIRITUAL CORONERS."

Under this novel title the *Banner* discusses the question as to the religion of a distinguished author recently deceased." We quote one paragraph: But the religion which is of so dubious a character as to give occasion for long and excited discussion, as to its having had any real existence at all, scarcely deserves to be made the subject of controversy. Religion itself ought to be above any such thing. The support of another great name from the list of those who have achieved distinction among men, is not to be listened to for the Gospel by the Presbytery of Allegheny city. After preaching for a time as a licentiate, he became pastor of a church in Charlottesville, Va., where he was held in high esteem. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, he came to the North, because of his adherence to the Union, and his ardent patriotism. In a short time he accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Church in Cincinnati, where he labored with signal ability for several years. Afterwards he was pastor of the Fortieth street Church, New York, where he continued till his death. His disease was consumption.

TOBACCO.

At the last meeting of the Synod of Allegheny, the subject of the use and abuse of tobacco was discussed at considerable length and left over until the next meeting. A report per was presented which declared the habit useless, injurious and expensive, and proposed:

First. That ministers, elders and people, be urged, wherever practicable, to discontinue the habit, and set a good example in this behalf.

Second. That Presbyteries inquire into the habits of candidates for the ministry in this behalf, and use all careful and Scriptural means to restrain their children from the use of tobacco, in all the forms in which it is ordinarily used.

THE CHRISTIAN RADICAL.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A correspondent of the *Radical* says:

"With the rumbling cloud now darkening the political horizon of the Republican party in Allegheny county, and which threatens storm in its highest fury, both in the city and county, I am not disposed to be idle. I propose to discontinue of dives and sundry of the politicians, we have nothing to do. We know not what power—whether of good or evil—has gotten hold of the helm of affairs, but we feel assured that where one particular party has been in power for a long series of years, a majority so fixed and so well ascertained that a ticket nomination by its convention is a certain precursor of an election, that three-fourths of the selfish element will seek a home within its borders, and many of them will, by hook or crook, secure its nominations; and when more than half of its ranks are made up in utter disgust from its ranks—as was the case a year ago—we are apt to believe they do so from a sincere *faith* in the principles, or not—that their leaders and managers are corrupt. How far this will be realized at this year grows out of that of 1869 we are not informed; but if it will tend to release honest, well-meaning citizens from the barbarous tyranny of party slate-makers, we give it a hearty welcome.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The *Radical* mourns over the divisions and dissensions among Evangelical Christians, saying:

The Christian union which the New Testament enjoins is of spirit, not of words and forms. It is utterly astonishing to contemplate the discords and confusions that in this age distract Christianity and divide professed followers of the Prince of Peace. The primitive brotherhood is broken, and Jesus wounded in the house of His friends. Sects and churches exult over the divisions among Protestants, while the beating of their drums supposed union. Infidels point the finger of scorn at the rampant party spirit discernible in the bosom of the church. The very heathen send their scathing rebukes in every wind that whispers round the world—for every wave that breaks along our shores—saying to our shame, "First settle your own differences, and then invite us to embrace the truths in which you are yourselves agreed."

CATHOLIC.

AN EDITOR ROUGHLY HANDLED.

The editor of the *Catholic* has got into a very unpleasant quarrel with his brother of the *Freeman's Journal*. A correspondent comes to the assistance of the Pittsburgh editor, and among other severe things has this to say: It is now about sixteen years since my attention was first attracted to J. A. McMaster, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*. He was then engaged, in his favorite fishwoman style, against the pious and learned editor of the Boston *Pilot*, the late Father Sheldon. Those who are old enough to remember that controversy will not be surprised at the language used by the editor of *Catholic* now. The same J. A. McMaster, behaved, in his editorial character, like a regular ruffian to his late Archbishop, that the latter was compelled to withdraw his name from the *Journal*, which never since had any character as a Catholic organ, though still presuming, for the purpose of deceiving the public, to retain the name of a Catholic journal. Who, then, can wonder at his disrespectful references to his present Archbishop? He so grossly misrepresented the late saintly Bishop of Buffalo that the latter felt it necessary to administer to him, in person, a severe public rebuke, which only provoked the heartless editor to redouble his efforts to injure the memory of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, edited by his friend Rev. Father Hecker. The late Bishop of Pittsburgh, when Bishop, did not escape his insulting sarcasm. But as if American were not wide enough for the sweep of his coarse and graceless harpy, this most irreverent scribe, this unbaptized brand, this scandalous editor, he must cross the sea to have a fling at Prelates in Ireland and France, who would not "sell their birthright" to gratify his shameless sheet. In this was his impunity. Thus this scion of the wild vine of Presbyterianism, who needs to be dipped again, would introduce the levelling principle of that sect into the Church, if he got any one to follow him. But happily he has not yet succeeded, save in giving annoyance. Yet this is the man who would be considered a leader in the Catholic camp.

THE Life of Charles Dickens, by R. S. Mackenzie, announced by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, will probably be ready July 16. In addition to the biography, this volume will contain letters from Mr. Dickens never before published.

SPORTS OF THE "RING."

Their Presence in the Republican Convention—A Telling Incident.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There was a circumstance happened at the Reform Convention on Wednesday, which I think you ought to bring before the people. The youthful Chairman of the Executive Committee came into the Convention and commenced a loud conversation—gathering a very large crowd around him, inside and outside the railing, causing so much disturbance to the Convention that they were compelled to pass a resolution requesting that all who were not delegates would please retire outside the railing, but the youthful chairman paid no attention to the motion, but went on with his conversation; so that the President was several times compelled to call him to order, but of no effect. The youthful Chairman was so much engaged in talking politics and making a bet of $500 that Mr. Negley would get more votes for Congress than Mr. Frew. The bet was made, although Mr. Negley is not yet in the field. The Executive Committee or the ring know, however, who is to be nominated. It is all fixed up. This is nice work for the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Allegheny county.

OH, THE "ORGAN"

Its Out of Tune, and Its Wind is Short.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The "Organ" this morning characterizes the late Republican Convention as a "*complete fraud*," and says: "*So weak and insignificant a movement has never begun in Allegheny county*," and yet on its second page above, it *launches fourteen different articles against the movement.*

Now, this is not acting fairly with its readers, giving up its entire editorial space to such an "insignificant" thing.

If it is so *palpably* "insignificant" the *Gazette* should not worry so much about it, but let it alone, and it will die.

JULY 8, 1870. ONE OF THE "WHIRLPS."

SAML. CAMPBELL & CO.'S

New and Elegant Perfumes,

For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Tolleite—our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Cologne—an elegant perfume.
Bouquet de Lavender—a fashionable perfume.
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These delightful perfumes have become universal favorites for the Toilet and Handkerchief for their durable and fragrance and delicacy. They are perfect gems of the Toilet. Put up handsomely in tasteful packages, price $1 00.

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Merchants are invited to examine our Stock when in the city.

Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

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Invite an examination of their Stock of

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Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, a full line of Table and Pocket Cutlery, together with new and elegant styles of

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ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Pocket Knives, Pen Knives, Sportsmen's Knives, Pruning Budders, etc., etc. etc.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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ALSO, DEALERS IN

Pennsylvania and Vermont Roofing Slate, Minton's Encaustic Tile, Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, White Sand, Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Stone Hearths, Lightning Rods, &c.

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MORE CONVENIENT,
MORE HANDSOME DESIGNS,
NO COMPLICATION
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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1870.

The confidence and conservative feeling universally pervading all money and commercial circles, is founded upon the strength of our position, Banks and bankers, both corporate and private, are all strong. There is no fear of any commercial panics, or sudden contraction of the currency. Commercial business, both foreign and domestic, is in a healthy condition. No widely extended transactions on credit exist. The crops all over the country promise a large yield, and there is a reasonable prospect for a demand for all surplus breadstuffs at remunerative prices. The cotton crop will be fair, if not full. With these prospects before us, is not the anticipation of a good trade in the coming autumn reasonable? It is founded upon a redundancy of capital for all the legitimate wants of business a prospect of large crops, with a foreign demand for any surplus, and the strength and solid position of our merchants. It is the general opinion that we are to have no expansion of the currency. What the business of the country asks now is, "Give us neither contraction nor expansion, but a radical policy." It is not possible to force prosperity by the excessive issue of paper money. Such prosperity would be but the sure precursor of financial destruction, involving alike the ruin of our merchants and the utter prostration of every material and industrial interest. It may not be desirable to attempt to force too early a return to specie payments by a violent contraction of the present volume of paper money; it should be steady, gradual and certain. The state of our foreign trade; the prospect that our exports will largely exceed our imports, all go to appreciate the currency. Let it alone, and saved from congressional tinkering and blundering, the time is not far distant when the worst of our financial troubles—an irredeemable paper currency—will be removed by the operation of the natural laws of trade.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81		114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '62		114½	114½
U. S. Bonds '64		111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65		111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, new, '65		111½	111½
U. S. Bonds, '67		110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68		110½	110½
10-40s		108½	108½
Gold		112½	112

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 8, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	100½	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	100½	100¾
Do scrip	94½	94¾	95	94⅞	95	95	95
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Harlem		130½		130			
Reading	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103¾
Michigan Cent'l		119		119			
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101
Illinois Central		139		139			
Clev. & Pitts	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼			
Northwestern	83	83	83	83	83	83⅛	83⅛
Do preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	117⅞	117	117	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117
St. Paul	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do preferred	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash		52¾		53			
Do preferred		75		75			
Fort Wayne		99¾		99¾			
Alton pref		119		119			119
Ohio & Miss	35¾	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	35¾	
Hartford & Erie		4	4	4			
N. J. Central	103¾			103¾			
Cin. R.	93		94				
W. U. Tel	74¾			74¾			74¾
Canton	54			54			
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	42
Adams Express	68		68				
Wells-Fargo	15¾		15¾				
American	46½		46½				
United States	46½		46½				
Gold	112	112	112	111⅞	112	111⅞	111⅞

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Ad.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	100¾	100⅞	⅛	
N. Y. Central scrip	94½	95	½	
Harlem	130½	130		½
Reading	103¾	103¾		
Lake Shore	102	101		1
Illinois Central	140	141	1	
Clev. and Pitts	109¾	109¼		½
Northwestern	83⅝	83⅛		½
Do. preferred	84¾	84¾		
Rock Island	117	117		½
St. Paul	97¼	96¾		½
Do. preferred	81¾	81¾		
Wabash	52¾	52¾	½	
Do. preferred	76	75		1
Fort Wayne	95	95½	½	
Ohio and Miss	35¾	35¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	42	¼	
Adams Express	68	68		
Gold	111¾	112¼	½	

—There is a general feeling of indignation at the recent action of the Senate in reviving the income tax. It is not the mere fact that money is to be paid, in this instance. The wrong lies in the fact that Government officials are compelled in the last quarter in which a man would ordinarily refuse to answer to his brother or wife; questions which no gentleman would willingly put to his friend. Further than this, the tax is to be levied merely for a political than a revenue purpose; as, by its proposed terms, it can yield little, if any, more than will pay the politicians engaged in its collection.

—While the Senate, in extenuation of its discreditable business of attempting to revive and fasten on the taxpayers of the country the odious, because unequal, unjust and inquisitorial, income tax, for the reason that the Treasury cannot do without it, the Secretary of the Treasury throws before the country the public debt statement for June, showing a decrease for the month of over $20,000,000.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day, he is enabled to buy on purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers, Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1870. }

GENERAL REMARKS.—The copious rains of yesterday had the effect of rendering the air cool as a pleasant, hence those having occasion to perambulate the streets, on business or pleasure, could do so with comfort. Business, in most all branches was extremely brisk for the season at former quotations.

Flour—The stock on hand is not heavy, barely sufficient to meet the immediate home demand. Buyers were still shy, and indisposed operate heavily, whilst holders generally refuse to make the concessions demanded, preferring to the opinion that prices will soon react, and that their time will soon come. The receipts for some days have been quite light; there is, however, no scarcity, the mills and the leading houses being abundantly able to meet any deficiency, should one exist.

Groceries—The demand for most descriptions of groceries is limited, if we except sugar and cheese, both of which are active, though not quotably higher. Coffees were not in active demand, yet their a fair amount of sales.

Grain—Buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and both seem to be awaiting the final gathering of the harvest. This known, the grain market will find its level. The mills are well supplied, and prices are unchanged.

Green fruits and vegetables are becoming more abundant. Green corn, from Norfolk, Va., was selling, by the barrel, at 150@200 $ dozen, but the quality was inferior. Good green apples brought $2 50 @ 3 $ bbl.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

GRAIN—The receipts of grain, although light, are abundant for the wants of the community. Since our last the following lots were received: Oats, 3,500 bush.; corn, 1,000; barley 5½ wheat 3-2 sacks; corn 1flsacks. We continue to quote the current rates as follows: Wheat—prime to good red winter $1 17@1 22, while very scarce; it would bring $1 30@1 35 $ bushel. Oats dull and inactive, with a good supply on the market; the export demand has subsided and prices are weak; sales were reported on the street at 39@40c; on track sales were made from store at the usual advance. Corn is being neglected, with more sellers than buyers; prices weak but no lower; the stock to operate with was light; we give the nominal rates for shelled at 58@60c, and 53c. Rye—dealers are apart in their views; we are reported sales at 90c $ bushel, without charge; new crop Tennessee is held at $1 10.

BACON—There is a steady trade demand, which is gradually reducing the stock on hand. The receipts since our last were light. The current prices are: Hams sugar cured 14c; canvassed do 13c; sides, ribbed, 12c; clear sides 12½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; sugar cured shoulders, canvassed 12½@ 12c. Lard is quoted at 12c in tierces, and 13c in buckets and kegs. Pork—Mess $19 $ barrel. Beef tongues $8 $ dozen; sheep do $1. Dried beef firm and advancing; sales at 25c.

PLUMS—We have no change to note in prices. The receipts since yesterday were 275 bush. The stock at mill and in store is ample. The store rates were: standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 50; Bakers' flour, Minnesota and Wisconsin, $6 75@ $7 00; choice, winter wheat, do $6 50@6 75. The principal brands of the leading houses are graded as follows: $6 25@6 50 $ barrel, bbls, with 25@30c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $6 00@6 50 $ bbl, with 25@30c. The mills rates to the trade were: Green band in bbls $6; in sacks 25c off; extra family $6 00 in bbls and $6 50 in sacks; red wheat $5 50@6 00 in bbls and $5 50@5 75 in sacks. Winfred mills extra $5 00 and $5 50@5 75 in sacks.

HAY—New hay is arriving pretty freely, and is in excess of the demand. We are reported sales from country wagons of new at $19 $ @12 00 $ ton; old $14 00@17 00 $ ton.

FEED—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 25 $ bush. Timothy and clover were dull.

HIDES—We are reported sales of corn husks at 3@3½c $ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 45@1 75 $ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

COUNTRAGE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 50@1 75 for oil barrels in round lots.

FEED—The demand for seed is only moderate, and the following are the wholesale prices at the mills: Bran, $1 00 $ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; sweepings $1 75; middlings $1 60; screenings $1, chop $1 50; rye shorts $1 50 $ cwt.

FISH—The market continues quiet and unchanged, with a good amount of sales. We quote: Salmon $18 $ barrel; No. 1 mackerel $23@25 $ barrel; No 2 large $16; No. 3 large $12; No. 3 medium $10; No 1 shad $6 50 extra additional. In kits mackerel $1 80; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75; Codfish 8½ $ cwt.

PEACHES—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c $ bu.

WHISKY—The market is quiet, firm and unchanged at the following figures: Proof whisky, $1 07; finished goods, $1 07 $ gallon; prices old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

FRUITS—Good fresh eggs are scarce and are sought after. Regular sales are made at 12@ 12½c $ dozen.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 7½c; No. 1 rosin 5½c.

CANDLES—Tow Goods Banner, 14c $ can, $1 75 $ dozen; 14c $ cans $1 75; 1 $ cans, $6 00 per dozen. Hosses—We are reported a dull market. Prices were sale, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@15c $ lb.

POTATOES—The supply is abundant, and sales were reported at 55@60c $ pair from coup.

LARD—The market has undergone no change. The supply is ample to meet the demand. Sales No. 1 extra at $1 23@1 25; No. 2 do $ gallon.

POTATOES—The stock of old has almost entirely disappeared, whilst the receipts of new are steadily on the increase. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $3 00@4 00 $ bbl.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @9c $ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at 9@10 $ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 $ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

RYE FLOUR—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales in a regular way at $5 25 $ barrel.

TALLOW—The market was not active. The current rates were: City rendered 8½@9c; country 8@8½c.

CEMENT—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 $ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 $ bbl.

GRAIN—The market for oats is active, which was yesterday reported active, continues firm and steady, though prices have not further advanced. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; cut loaf and B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; C yellow 12½c; New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 10½@ 11½@12c for Cuba, prime 10½@; choice 11c; Sorto 10½@11½c; Havanna, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 80@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales in barrels per H. Elder's, or H. & E. syrup, 85c; white honey drips, 75c; silver drips, 70c; golden 60c; amber and lower grades 55, 45@50c $ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½ $ lb.

COFFEE—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 25c; Java, 27½c.

TEAS—In interior cities: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 85c@$1 50; Oolong, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 90c@$1 20 $ lb.

BUTTER—The market was more active and prices were somewhat steadily sold. In receipts since our last were 14 packages. Fair to medium, 15@17c; strictly prime qualities in packages 18@20c $ lb.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The following are the prices now ruling: No. 1 $4 50; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50 @3 00.

APPLES—New apples are arriving in greater abundance, but still the quantity is inferior. Prices range from $4 00@5 50 $ bbl; prime lots were held at $7 00.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c $ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. We quote: Pearl 12½c; Star 20c, and Stearine 18@19c $ lb.

PICKLES—Sales per canal Hummel's $4 25 $ gross.

CHEESE—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

ASHES—The demand continues moderate for pearls for local purposes. Sales in small round lots Sodas ash, say 10 to 20 casks, were reported at 6½@7c; for refined, 7½@8 cents. 8½@8¾c; in a small way the usual advance was obtained. Pearls 9@9½c; potash 7@7½c $ lb.

BRANS—The market is dull and prices weak. Sales of bran in bulk at $15 00 $ ton; in small sales are made at $1 50@1 75 $ bushel.

CORN OIL—Market dull and prices very weak. We quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 29@29½c $ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c $ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 2 6c; oatmeal A and B, $7 $ barrel 200 $ lbs; half barrels of 100 $ at $3 50.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 $ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported irregular sales at 38@ 40c $ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry for dried fruit; but prices have undergone no change. We quote: Apples 4½@5½c; peaches, unpeeled, 8@9c; do. peeled 15@16c. Blackberries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 23@24c $ lb.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Palls 2-hoop $ doz $2 25; do 3-hoop $ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1, 3-hoop $ do $11 00; No. 2 do $ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards $ doz $2 75.

TIRES—The stock of cheese on hand is light, barely sufficient to meet the demand, and ingoing prices are steady. Sales at 12½@13c; ranging from 11, 12 and 14c $ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet and unchanged, with moderate sales at 80@85c $ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted packages, 7½c; sal soda 3½c.

FRUITS—Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 $ box; Valencia raisins 10@13c $ pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 9, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was an active one. The sales were liberal, particularly of refined, and a good business was transacted in crude, Boyce were acting as if they were in receipt of news that was favorable to their interest. The crude receipts yesterday exceeded 10,000 barrels.

CRUDE.

The market was moderately active. The following are the current rates: Spot, 11¾@ 11¾c; July, 11¾@11¾c; September, 12½c; all year, S. O. 11½c; all year, S. 11½c.

SALES.

4,000 bbls bulk, July.....11¾c
2,000 bbls bulk, July.....11¾c
1,000 bbls spot.....11¾c

REFINED.

The market was both firm and active. A fair amount of refined changed hands. The present rates are: Spot, 27¾c; July, 27½@27¾c; August, 27¾c; September to December, 27½@ 28c.

SALES.

4,000 bbls bulk, July.....27½c
4,000 bbls, 1,000 each month, September to December.....28c
3,000 bbls, 1,000 each month, October to December.....28c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each month, September and October.....27½c
2,000 bbls July.....27¾c
1,000 bbls July.....27¾c
1,000 bbls, 500 each month, August, September and October.....28c
500 bbls last half July.....27½c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—Market dreary says: The market to-day was animated, but without any material alteration in figures. Toward evening it was quite active. With Oil City in front part of buyers to keep up the rates. Holders, unmoved by the advance yesterday, were unwilling to let go without getting extreme figures; as will be seen by our quotations; the range on the above grades was from $4 15 to $4 20, and on the lower road from $4 15 to $4 20.

500 bbls upper creek.....$4 15
500 bbls upper creek.....4 10
500 bbls upper creek.....4 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....4 20
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 20
400 bbls Rouseville.....4 20
350 bbls Rouseville.....4 20
350 bbls Rouseville.....4 15

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 8.—Market quiet and steady at $4 25@4 30.

ROUSEVILLE, July 8.—Market quiet but firm; offering at $4 15@4 20; asking $4 25.

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—Market unchanged in prices; upper road $4 10@4 15.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Market steady; P. L. S. to W. 27c; S. W. 27½@27¾c; crude, 13½@ 13¾c.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Market unchanged in every respect.

SHIPPING REPORTS, July 8.—Market quiet at $4 10 on the road, and $5 88@5 90 at the wells.

TITUSVILLE, July 8.—Market steady and firm at $4 05.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 14½c; refined is offered more freely at some concessions; sales 500 bbls S. W., spot, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls at 28c; cargo lots held at 28c; latter price; Philadelphia delivery moderately active; market prices tame; sales 5,000 bbls S. W. for July, at 27¾c.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Market opens firm, asking 14¾c; considerable inquiry, but buyers hardly willing to pay the figure. Can hear of no sales as yet. Oil City delivery is nominally $4 60.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 8.—Crude 14¾@14¾c. Refined 27¾c. Market quiet but steady. Philadelphia 27¾c asked.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Market at Antwerp unchanged and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Market easier; July 27¾c; August 27¾c asked; September and December 28c. Crude 13½c.

NEW YORK, July 8, 3 P. M.—Market a shade easier; spot and refined 27¾c for refined. Crude 14¾c spot. Philadelphia, 27¾c. 7,000 bbls sold at 27¾c.

OIL CITY, July 7.—Market dull and little offering; prices about $4 55@4 60; not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Antwerp unchanged and firm.

ROUSEVILLE, July 8.—Market opened quiet but firm; $4 20 offered; $4 25@4 30 asked. No sales this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 6 p. m.—Spot 27¾c; July 27¾c; August 27¾c; September to December 28c; crude 13¾c; market easier.

Crude Oil Receipts via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. to Lockhart, F. & co. 300 bbls
W. Brough to F. & Bates 50 do do J. B. Barber to
D. Gooding, do do do Lockhart, F. & King, do do do
do. L. W. Young to Fisher Bros. 300 do do.

Oil Shipped and Delivered via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 100 bbls refined to Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Brooks & Co. to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 60 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Brooks & Co. 72 bbls refined off to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 212 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Shipments via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

M Kechler & Co. 206 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Lockhart, F. & co. 858 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
J C Kirkpatrick, 212 bbls refined to Tack & Bro., & Co. Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 237 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
McK-yiny bro, 208 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.
H Kochler & Co. 150 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Fawcett & Logan, 208 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined for day.....2,005 bbls
No shipments crude west.

Oil Receipts by River and Rail.

RAILROAD.	bbls. arrival.	
Lockhart, F. & Co.	208	Fisher Bros.....1,000
F. A. Bee	200	Phillips.....215
F. L. Gordon	220	Owners.....974
Waring, King & Co.	200	Jackson Bros.....965
Fisher Bros.	222	Capt. O'Reilly.....768
Tack Bros.	502	Fisher Bros.....1,000
		Fisher Bros.....1,094
		Owners.....1,000
		Wm. Marshall.....1,100
Total	1,352	Total.....10,326

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 9, 1870. }

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	22½
do do 12 thread	23
do do 9 thread	24
do hawser laid of steel boring rope	24
do do tarred	20
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay, stove and leather twine	20
do lath twine, tarred	20
do hay stove and leather twine	20
American manilla hemp tarred rope	19
do hemp rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	19
Cotton rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	20@25
Hemp, manilline and hambroline	20@22
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	20
Hemp sash and bell cord	20@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute do do	
Patent self-lubricating packing	
First quality oakum	
American navy Oakum	
do do do best	
Caulking cotton	

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 9, 1870. }

A repetition of our remarks of last week relative to raw irons would be appropriate today.

The mills generally are about to suspend operations for a short time for settlements and repairs.

Prospects for the approaching fall trade are encouraging as regards the probable volume of business, and already increased inquiries are making for raw irons preparatory to early purchases for the resumption of business. Stocks of raw irons here in yard are light for the season, but with the furnaces generally in operation the current production is ample for all present demands.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

500 tons close gray medium forge to arrive.....$20 00@—6 mos
250 tons close white and mottled, 28 50@—6 mos
500 tons medium gray forge, at Johnstown.....28 00@—4 mos
50 tons gray forge, from yard.....30 00@—4 mos
200 tons neutral forge, mixed with native ore.....30 00@—6 mos
200 tons close gray forge, at furnace.....27 00@—6 mos
200 tons gray forge to arrive.....30 00@—4 mos
100 tons close gray forge.....30 00@—4 mos
100 tons inferior gray forge.....28 00@—4 mos
200 tons inferior gray forge.....28 00@—4 mos
500 tons neutral forge.....30 00@—4 mos
200 tons gray forge.....30 00@—4 mos
200 tons inferior forge.....28 00@—4 mos
400 tons gray forge.....30 00@—4 mos
200 tons gray forge.....30 00@—4 mos
100 tons inferior forge.....28 00@—4 mos

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 3 neutral forge.....$22 00@—4 mos.
500 tons white forge.....28 00@—4 mos.
200 tons gray forge.....30 00@—4 mos.
100 tons gray forge.....30 00@—4 mos.

Charcoal.

250 tons favorite brand mottled forge.....$38 50@—30 d'ys.

Pig Iron, Bloom and Ore Receipts.

The following abstract shows the relative receipts of raw irons in this city or railroad and canal, during the months, compared with the six months ending June 30, 1869. It must be borne in mind that these tables embrace none of the iron received by boats on the rivers, or that the product of the furnaces in furnaces in the city or vicinity, of which we have no accurate facilities of ascertaining:

Pig Iron Receipts by Rail,

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Rye, Bush.
January	18,962	11,569	790
February	13,177	5,643	4,727
March	14,427	8,137	
April	17,972	9,862	1,858
May	11,331	10,397	1,414
June	10,119	7,874	3,836
	76,308	48,736	11,127
	Oats, Bush.	Barley, Bush.	Gr'd total Bush.
January	1,288	9,339	26,547
February	1,501	8,193	19,243
March	2,713	2,968	19,236
April	2,965	1,458	34,666
May	931	831	9,012
June	10,609		33,374
	21,229	22,293	179,630

EXPORTS.

The Following is the Amount of Grain Transferred from the Pittsburgh Eleven for the Six Months, from January to June 30, 1870.

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.
January	870	3,570	2,199
February	679	2,856	
March	11,622	1,705	4,284
April	9,250	1,000	1,000
May	30,062	29,274	3,970
June	20,652	50,765	2,642
	102,540	101,539	13,595
	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Gr'd total, bush.
January	612		7,245
February	421		4,917
March	10,635		28,141
April	30,625	839	73,268
May	2,119	1,200	37,260
June	26,250		111,297
	73,750	4,088	298,074

	Bushels.
Total amount local grain	179,630
Total amount transferred	298,074

MONTHLY REPORT.

The following are the Receipts of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore by the following Railroads, during the month of June:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	119	Hallman & H.	29
Shoenberger, Blair & Co.	775	Lewis, Oliver & P.	5
Brown & Co.	15	Loomis & Co.	13
Lewis, Oliver & P.	5	Atlas Iron Co.	1
Everson, Preston & Co.	42	Bradley & Co.	40
Hallman & H.	36	Graff, Bennett & Co.	1
Reese, Graff & Dull	95	Zug & Co.	40
Union Iron Mills	137	Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co.	11
Bryan & Caughey	17	Clyde & Co.	1
Oakman, R. & Co.	1	Wm. Smith	11
Everson, Preston & Co.	42		
Total	1,527	Total	414

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	59	J. W. Porter	80
Bryan & Caughey	58	J. Reamer	26
Jones & Laughlin	1	John Moorhead	83
Lewis, Oliver & P. Co.	24	Hallman & H. Co.	33
H. Critchlow	24	H. L. Smith	2
Jarvis Adams	1	Lloyd & Black	1
Wm. Smith	1	Morehead, A. & Co.	1
D. DeHaven & Son	10		
Total	213	Total	550

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight & Co.	27	Graff, Bennett & Co.	2
Wm. Smith	4	Reese, Graff & D.	2
Brown & Co.	3	Graff, Byers, & Co.	3
Total	36		

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	25		25

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co.		25	13	38
Shoenberger, H. & co	138			138
Rees, Graff & Dull	18	1	11	30
Lloyd & B.			4	4
Bryan & Caughey			3	3
Union Iron Mills	32		27	59
J. Moorhead		28		28
Brown & Co.	15	1		16
Dilworth, P. & Co.	2			2
Graff, Bennett & Co.	15		13	28
Everson, P. & Co.	11			11
Graff, Bennett & Co.				1
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	14		10	24
Morehead, A. & Co.	6			6
McKnight, P. & Co.	61			61
Chess, Ir. & Co.	6			6
Park Bros.	63			63
Wm. Smith	9			9
Brown & Co.	18			18
Pittsburgh Bolt Co.	7			7
Wilson, G. & Co.	2			2
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips			1	1
Jones & Laughlins	6			6
Penna. Salt Co.	8			8
Hallman & Ham'l.	4			4
Bryan & W. Co.	5			5
McKnight & Co.	6			6
Allegheny V. R.R.			1	1
Totals	398	85	83	567

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, July 9, 1870. }

IRON.

Common Bar size	3½@3¾
Horse Shoe	4½
Heavy Shoe	4½
Hoop and Light Band	4½@5
Scroll and Spring	4½@5
Oval	4½
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@5
Boiler Iron	4½@5
Tank Iron	4½
All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.	
Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	3¾@4½
Nail Rods, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 40 to the Yard	5
Nail Rods	6
Horse Shoe	5½

American.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¾	6¾
" 18 to 24	7¾	7¾
" 25 to 26	8¾	8¾
" 27	9¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

Iron Wire, No. 6	6
" " 7	6½
" " 8	7
" " 9	7½
" " 10	8
" " 11	8½
" " 12	9
" " 13	9½
" " 14	10
" " 15	11
" " 16	12
" " 17	13
" " 18	14
" " 19	15
" " 20	16
" " 21	17
" " 22	18
" " 23	19
" " 24	20
" " 25	21
" " 26	22
" " 27	23
" " 28	24
" " 29	25
" " 30	26

Iron Wire, No. 31 and 32 ₱ lb extra.

Iron Wire, No. 33	28
" " 34	30
" " 35	32
" " 36	34
" " 37	36
" " 38	38
" " 39	40
" " 40	42

Iron Wire, No. 41 and 42 ₱ lb extra.

Iron Wire, No. 43	46
" " 44	48
" " 45	50
" " 46	52
" " 47	54
" " 48	56
" " 49	58
" " 50	60

Iron Wire, No. 51 and 52 ₱ lb extra.

Iron Wire, No. 53	64
" " 54	68
" " 55	72
" " 56	76
" " 57	80
" " 58	84
" " 59	88
" " 60	92

Iron Wire, No. 61 and 62 ₱ lb extra.

Iron Wire, No. 63	100
" " 64	108

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coupons—Ft. R. Mertz.
Partner Wanted—Superintendent.
Summer Boarding—Rev. R. T. Taylor.
Profitable Investment—Ft. R. Mertz.
Mountain House—G. W. Mullin.
Slaughtering Cured—Prof. M. F. Eaton.
Meeting—Eleventh Ward School House.
Found—St. Charles Hotel.
Pocket Corn Shells—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
Administrators' Notice.
Wanted to Invest—H. A. W.
First Methodist Church—Rev. Alexander Clark.
Meeting—First Presbyterian Church.
Central Presbyterian Church—Geo. P. Hays.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. T. Garrette.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Sugars, Teas and Coffees—Ellsworth, Harper & Co.
Proposals—Samuel Kligore.
Wedding Stationery—R. S. Davis & Co.
Painter Wanted—Walser & Grimsey.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels.
Odontological—Dr. J. R. Finney.
Lochair—Pistock's.
Commercial Saloon—John L. Buckalew.
Trunks—Jos. Lieber.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—J. S. Hollinger & Co.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan, List & Co.
Burdett Organs—Kleber & Bro.
Prescriptions Prepared—McCarran & McKennan.
Kissingen and Vichy Waters—McClarran & McKennan.
Red Orange of Malta Syrup—Commercial Drug Store.
Fruit Syrups—Commercial Drug Store.
Pine Clothing, Tailoring, Furnishing & Co.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Klier & Co.
Choice Perfumery—Commercial Drug Store.
Ice Cream—Youngson's.
Hats—Ramsey.
Best Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
St. James Hotel—J. R. Lanahan.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Tobacco and Segars—A. S. Gilmore.
Patent Medicines—Commercial Drug Store.
Iron City College—Smith & Cowley.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Croquet—R. S. Davis & Co.
Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Kenwood Boarding School—Chas. Jacobus, A. M.
Refinery for Sale—J. C. Botham.
Pure White Lead—Davis, Chambers & Co.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Old Silk Hats Made New—Rev. Troupe.
Salesmen Wanted—Lock Box 1284.
Explosions Avoided—Livingston Brothers.
China and Crockery—Redpath, Sleen & Co.
For sale—Artificial Eyes.
Silk Hats Altered—65 Fifth avenue.
Salesmen Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Pit Wagon Wanted—Jackson, Marshal & Co.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Chalkley Hall's Cramp Cure.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Diarrhoea—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Dyspepsia—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. F. Gahon's.

List of Unmatchable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Davidson S. R., New Scottsville, Pa.	Cents.
Folckes T. R., Slate Lick, Pa.	3
Townley Thos., Leetsdale, Pa.	3
Krepps Kate S., West Brownsville, Pa.	3
Little Mrs. S., Baltimore, Md.	3
Lambert James, Allegheny, Pa.	2
McCormick E. Temperanceville, Pa.	2
Parker M. J., Unionville, Pa.	3
Silppy Rebecca, Monongahela, Pa.	3
Shaffer Mrs., Wiltins, Pa.	3
Woodard Maggie, Youngsville, Pa.	1

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

ONLY EIGHT.—Mayor Brush had only eight common cases before him yesterday morning. They were all disposed of in the usual manner.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Alexander Clark has returned from his tour to the Pacific coast, and will resume his pastoral duties at the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, to-morrow.

THE BRILLIANT.—The most popular dining saloon in Allegheny City is the "Brilliant." It is situated at No. 30 in the Diamond.

We learn that a few desirable rooms may still be had for the heated term in the Beaver Seminary. A number of our citizens are already luxuriating there. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—Professor William M. Evans, the well known elocutionist, has had conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. by the Faculty and Board of Trustees of Wilmington College.

BROADHEAD TUNNEL.—The earth over Broadhead tunnel, on the Pan Handle Railroad, has been removed, so as to form an open cut, thus facilitating travel by rendering it less liable to obstruction.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

FIFTH AVENUE MARKET HOUSE.—See in another column an advertisement calling for sealed proposals for the erection of the Fifth avenue Market House.

SEWER ASSESSMENTS.—A public meeting will be held in the Eleventh ward School House, this evening at half past seven o'clock, to take action concerning the Fifth avenue sewer assessments.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

DON'T FORGET.—Citizens of Allegheny who are in the habit of "dining out" should not forget that excellent dining saloon, No. 30 up at the "Brilliant," No. 30 Allegheny Diamond.

AQUATIC.—A race was made at the "Constitution" Thursday evening, between Joseph Kaye, of the Clipper, and Nicholas Denmarsh, of the McKee Club. The race is to be for a purse of $100, and will take place over the Lower Monongahela course on the 15th of August.

ABSCONDING APPRENTICE.—J. H. Sorg made information before Alderman Donahoe, of East Birmingham, yesterday, charging Joseph Harrar with being an absconding apprentice. The boy, it seems, was bound to learn the trade on May, 1869, and left on the 27th of June, 1870. A warrant was issued.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers of the Birmingham Bridge Company were elected recently: A. Garrison, President; A. B. Stevenson, Secretary; E. Moore, Treasurer; Directors—A. Garrison, George Dunbar, A. B. Wolf, A. Floyd, J. Graham, McLean, W. S. McKee, J. Wilson, F. L. Himsen, S. McLean, Thos. Fawcett, D. Chess, A. B. Stevenson.

ACCIDENT.—A stone wagon obstructed and caused the breaking of the hose carriage of the Vigilant engine, while responding to the alarm of fire from box 78, on Thursday. The police officer on duty on Penn street, where the occurrence took place, was called to arrest the driver, but he refused, and hence the offender goes unpunished.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

DROWNED NEAR MONONGAHELA CITY.—Joseph Underwood, aged sixty-three years, was accidentally drowned in the Monongahela river, at Miles Mills' coal works, near Monongahela City, on Thursday, while bathing. Squire Wall held an inquest, a verdict of accidental drowning being rendered. Deceased leaves a grown up family.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS.—The attention of the Christian public is called to the fact that an important meeting of the Evangelical Christians of this city will be held in the Zion Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening at a quarter past seven o'clock. Dr. Eldridge, of New York, and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

SILVER WEDDING.—Last evening Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Eaton celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. A large and brilliant assemblage of friends met at the residence on Center avenue, and spent the evening in feasting and dancing. The worthy couple are well known for their benevolent deeds, and hosts of friends hope they may live to celebrate their golden and diamond weddings.

THE TEETH.—Having experimental knowledge of the wonderful skill of Dr. J. R. Finney, whose office is situated at No. 105 Fourth avenue, we can cheerfully recommend that gentleman to the public as a dentist who understands thoroughly every branch of the business of dentistry. Those of our readers who have bad teeth, either crooked or decayed, should lose no time in calling upon Dr. Finney. It is our candid opinion that he is the most thoroughly educated dentist that we have among us.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

THANKS.—The COMMERCIAL office last evening received the compliment of a serenade from the Canton band, Mr. Thomas F. Kirk, leader. The band has been attending the celebration of the United American Mechanics, and has won the admiration of the Pittsburgh public by the excellent music rendered. Although it has been organized for only two years, the Canton band is acknowledged by all to be among the first in this section of the country. Its members will please accept our sincere thanks for the compliment of last evening.

Suspended.

Lieutenant Emmett, one of the best officers in the city, has been suspended by the Mayor, for refusing to lock-up Emma Cantwell, the "female detective," who had been arrested, and to the Twelfth ward station house on Thursday afternoon, by officer Steinbaugh. It seems that the woman had met Lieutenant Emmett, a short time before, and told him that he could find Michael Callahan, a boy who had recently escaped from the House of Refuge. The Lieutenant told her to make the arrest herself, and he would send an officer from the station house to aid her. She did so, and secured the boy by putting the "nippers" on him. An excited crowd collected, when Emma Cantwell drew a revolver and began to flourish it around. During the disturbance officer Steinbaugh came along and arrested Emma for disorderly conduct, but the Lieutenant discharged her, for this he has been suspended until the case can be fully investigated.

Important to Sinticrers.

Many of our citizens will be interested to learn that Prof. M. F. Eaton, the well known teacher and elocutionist, who has been for the past three years successfully engaged in the care of stuttering, and other impediments of speech, in Philadelphia, has returned to this city, where he will remain for a few months. Mr. Eaton, previous to his leaving here, made some remarkable cures of persons afflicted with stammering, and the testimonials which he then received have since been largely increased, showing that the system of work in Philadelphia. He uses no mechanical or medicinal appliances in his treatment, but succeeds altogether by training and strengthening the vocal organs, so as to produce a distinct, easy and prompt enunciation of words, whether in reading, conversing, or singing. Those interested, can obtain further information at the store of Messrs. Sloan, King & Co., No. 96, Fourth avenue.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

Petty Litigation—The Court House and Jail—Removal of the House of Refuge Recommended—The Workhouse Superintendent Overhauled.

The Grand Jury in attendance at the present term of the Quarter Sessions, completed their labors yesterday, and before rising they made the following presentment to the Court:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

The Grand Jury holding for the June term, now at the close of the session, respectfully submit the following presentment:

They have acted on 363 bills—103 of which they have ignored. We would respectfully call the attention of the Court to the great number of trivial cases returned, and to the almost endless list of cases of larceny by bailee and false pretenses, which prove on investigation to be the Grand Jury to be nothing less than a new way to collect bad debts.

The business of the Grand Jury is much impeded by the tardiness, and in many cases the non-attendance of witnesses, which we respectively suggest might be remedied by the holding of witnesses for the Common wealth in their own recognizance to appear before the Grand Jury, and note their residence. Most of the time of the present Grand Jury has been wasted by the want of promptness of constables in making their returns, and you are aware that under instructions from the Court we were compelled to send for quite a number of them.

We would respectfully invite your attention to some parts of the Court House. The room in which the Grand Jury meets is certainly unsuited for the purpose. It is not only exceedingly filthy and wanting in the necessary requirements to facilitate business, but we deem it unsafe—the floor having sunk some inches.

THE JAIL.

We visited the county jail and found the prisoners well cared for; and the buildings, cells, etc., in excellent order; but so far as ventilation is concerned, we are unanimously of the opinion that it is the most inhospitable place in which the Jailor is compelled to reside in totally unfit for habitation.

COUNTY HOME.

We have visited that noble institution, the County Home, and cannot refrain from congratulating our fellow citizens on having such an asylum for their worthy poor.

THE PENITENTIARY.

By the courtesy of Captain Wright, the efficient Warden, we were shown through our State Prison, and found it a model of cleanliness and system.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

We have visited the House of Refuge, and were much pleased with the management. It is certainly in proper hands, but much crippled for want of room. The increase in the prisons Grand Juries in recommending the sale of the present site and the property, and the removal of the institution to a farm on the line of some of our railroads.

DIXMONT.

We visited Dixmont Hospital, and were well satisfied with all we saw and heard—everything in and around the institution being in admirable order.

THE WORK HOUSE.

We also visited the Work House but regret our inability to make any report in regard to the institution, as we were afforded no opportunity to obtain information. Although our visit was postponed four days, at the request of the Board of Managers, and although they anticipated us to the institution, they seemed to think their whole duty in the matter was ended on our arrival. It is not our purpose to criticise the institution itself. On the contrary, we readily acquiesce in the great majority of the institution. Nor yet do we complain of the manner in which the people's money has been spent, for we all admit the improvements to be compound of practical, conscientious gentlemen, in whom the entire community have full confidence. We approve the locations. We admire the beauty, strength and durability of the buildings; but we are not satisfied that the masters should import, from a distant State, a Superintendent, and appoint to subordinate the entire management of the institution, especially when it is well known that there are many gentlemen in our own county who are fully competent to superintend the institution. We are not satisfied that the imported gentleman should have the privilege of importing the relatives to take the places of our own county men in subordinate positions, as is recently in the case of a simple turnkey, who was an Allegheny county one-legged soldier, and discharged to make room for the imported relative. We are not satisfied that while many deserving citizens who have the privilege of inspecting the grand jurors, and preventing the performance of their duty when in session, that they should visit to the institution. We are of opinion that it would be desirable to have the law changed, in order that the managers might be responsible to the people.

In concluding our labors, we acknowledge ourselves under many obligations to Assistant District Attorney Hampton, J. G. McConnell, Esq., for the great assistance he has rendered us by their courtesy, skill and industry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. K. BROWN, Foreman.

A. W. COPELAND, Secretary.

Moses Phillips,	John G. Brown,
Levi Edmundson,	Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,
Anthony F. Keating,	Andrew Wood,
Evan Jones,	Nicholas Carr,
Geo. W. Wilson,	Alex. McJunkin,
Duncan Hamilton, Jr.,	Wm. Hunter,
John D. Bailey,	L. B. Patterson.

THE UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration—The Procession—Meeting at the Rink Last Evening—Address by Hon. J. W. Burns, of Philadelphia.

The order of United American Mechanics celebrated their Twenty-third Anniversary in this city yesterday.

The procession formed on Fifth avenue at two o'clock. It was composed of delegations from Salem Council; Revolution Council No. 4, Canton, Ohio; Pittsburgh Council, No. 9, Allegheny Council, No. 45, and visiting members from Johnstown, Kittanning, Wheeling, Steubenville and Alliance.

The procession was headed by the Canton G. A. R. Band, T. F. Kirk, leader. Mr. Kirk, who is an excellent musician, was formerly a type setter in this city. The Pittsburgh Council was headed by the well known Masonic band of McClure township. Among those in the procession were Mr. E. C. Mowary, editor of the Mechanic's Council organ, published at Alliance, Ohio, and Mr. R. A. Anderson, city editor of the Canton *Republican and Repository*. The procession formed on Fifth avenue, under the direction of Wm. J. McGrath, Chief Marshal, the following gentlemen acting as aids: J. L. McKee, E. P. Kerr, L. B. Hornish, C. F. Collins, J. G. Brown, E. L. Evans, A. S. Sloane, and mounted on the following horses:

Up Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, along Smithfield to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Grant street, up Grant to Fifth avenue, out Fifth avenue to Washington street, up Washington to Wylie street, down Wylie to Grant street, down Grant to Liberty street, down Liberty to Wood street, down Wood to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Federal street, along Market to Sixth street, along Sixth street to Sawmill run bridge, over bridge to Federal street, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Irwin avenue, along Irwin to Pennsylvania avenue, along Pennsylvania to Allegheny avenue, down Allegheny avenue to Reserve street, along Reserve to Federal street, along Lacock to Federal street and there dispersed.

THE MEETING AT THE RINK.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Keystone Skating Rink, music being furnished by the Canton band. There was a large attendance, many of the mechanics of Pittsburgh being present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. B. Collins of Pittsburgh, and Robert McCammons elected President.

The President introduced Hon. J. W. Burns, of Philadelphia, who made an extended address, referring to and explaining the nature of the organization which had benefited and charitable objects in view. The great object was the elevation of the American mechanic to a social scale, and the term mechanic was used in a comprehensive sense, and did not exclude persons of any moral character who were engaged in any legitimate employment. Only those were admitted to the order who were exemplary in their habits. It had no proscriptive political objects in view. A Irishmen, Germans, Englishmen, with their peculiarly national societies there was no reason why American should not have his. The present social condition of the American mechanics rendered it necessary that something should be done to elevate him in position in the social scale to which he was peculiarly entitled in consequence of his usefulness. There was need for an organization of this kind, which taught modesty, industry and self-reliance.

The speaker urged as an additional reason for such a Society as this, the importation of Chinese laborers, and claimed that the introduction of the Celestials would have a degrading effect upon American wages. It would tend to reduce the wages paid to the laboring man. Measures should be taken to prevent the establishing of Societies for the purpose of importing Chinese.

In conclusion the speaker dwelt at some length on the nature and character of the Order of United American Mechanics, and what it proposed to do in benefitting the laboring man. The address was listened to attentively and heartily applauded. At its close the meeting adjourned.

The visiting delegates will leave for their homes this afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Alderman Beatus Renter, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was indicted on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, preferred by Mrs. Catharine Neuman. The jury found a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery.

Thomas Deville was indicted for selling liquor on Sunday. The jury, after hearing the testimony, found a verdict of guilty. The defendant resides in Mifflin township.

Samuel L. Chessman was on trial for the larceny of a quantity of lace leather, the property of Messes Hartley & Co., Smithfield street. The jury found a verdict of guilty. The same defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently making a written instrument. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on the first charge, and one year on the latter charge.

Richard W. Morris, a young colored man, was charged with seduction under promise of marriage, on oath of Matilda Slater. The prosecutrix, also colored, resides with her parents on Diamond street in the Fifth ward. Her action failed to corroborate the fact of a promise to marry, and the jury found a verdict of guilty of fornication and bastardy. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay fifteen dollars to the prosecutrix, and a marriage certificate, and then eloped with her prize. He was pursued and arrested for forgery, while the father found his daughter in Norwich. The case will be "settled." The runaway pair arranged to leave Pittsburgh on the same boat—the steamer "J. F. Bravo," at the wharf.

Francis McLaughlin was arraigned on two charges—resisting an officer, and committing an assault and battery. The information was made by officer Davis, who is employed at Alderman Herron's office. He stated that he had arrested McLaughlin, who refused to go to jail after a commitment had been made out, and showed him around. The assault was not very violent, as his clothes were not torn any.

Jury trials will be resumed at the usual hour this morning.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The court is still engaged on the Argument list, and a great many cases are still undisposed of.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

A FACT.—It is a fact that the Brilliant dining saloon, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, is the best and cheapest place in the city to procure a good dinner. Only forty cents is charged for a meal.

THE AQUATIC SENSATION.

The Approaching Female Regatta—Description of the Contestants—They are Preparing for the Race—An Exciting Time Anticipated.

The constant topic of conversation in aquatic circles is the female regatta, which is to take place at Glenwood Grove on the 16th instant, on the occasion of the first annual picnic of the Werpers Rowing Club. The contestants have all been practising in scull boats for the past two weeks, and large crowds gather almost every evening on the upper bridge and along the banks of the Monongahela to see the girls practice. They manifest considerable skill in the handling of the oars, and all appear to have the spirit necessary for an exciting race.

At the present time the contestants, so far as known, are Miss Lisa Lotta McAlice, Miss Maggie Lue, and Mary Whalen.

Miss McAlice, as has been previously stated, is a member of the Max Moorhead boat club, and is practising constantly in the vicinity of Soho. The club will move their boat house up to Glenwood on the day of the race. Miss McAlice is an orphan, and resides with a brother-in-law and sister, on Second avenue, in the Eighth ward. She is about fifteen years of age, weighs 100 pounds, and measures eighteen and nine pounds. On the day of the race she will wear a red jacket and white dress. She will row in an elegant cedar boat.

Mary Whalen is receiving instruction in the use of the oar from the members of the Rock club, and has been improving rapidly during the past few days. She resides with her parents in a floating house near the Rock boat house, and has been familiar with skiffs since she was a little girl. She is about eighteen years of age, black hair and eyes and good looking. Her weight is one hundred and fifteen pounds. She rowed six miles in rough water yesterday, using a cedar scull boat. Her boat is cedar, thirty-two feet long, and is only about five inches wide; weight thirty-seven pounds. She will wear a light buff dress, and does not propose to encumber herself with a jacket.

Miss Maggie Lue is a fine-looking, auburn-haired girl, about seventeen years of age. She lives with her parents in Brownstown. She is a protege of the noted Mike Kelly, and has been leaving their boat house in a scull every evening. She has a fine cedar boat, and handles it with no mean degree of skill. She will have advantage over her opponents in one respect, and that is in weight, being about eighty-three pounds. She will wear a white dress and blue jacket.

The committee have decided that all the contestants must be at the grove at one o'clock to arrange the preliminaries and appoint judges and referee. No boats, except cedar or pine, will be allowed in the regatta, as it is impossible for all the girls to obtain paper boats.

OUR FIRE ENGINES.—We understand that the Fire Commissioners have determined on paying the following amounts for the several engines of the old volunteer department, several of which, as will be recollected, were held by private citizens: Relief—engine, hose carriage, wagon, and the following horses—$3,000. Niagara engine, hose carriage, wagon and horses—$2,900. Neptune engine (to Colonel Phillips), $2,700. Diamond engine, hose carriage, wagon and appurtenances complete (to Colonel Phillips), $3,000. Eagle engine, hose carriage, wagon and appurtenances (to James McAuley, Esq.), $3,000. Undine engine and appurtenances, $3,000. Allegheny engine, horses and hose carriage, $1,500, and Rescue Hook and Ladder Truck, $175.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Dunn sued John Keiff and James McEvoy, before Mayor Brush, yesterday, for assault and battery. The offense was committed in Flinn's saloon, on Magee street Tuesday evening, Dunn being knocked down, kicked and rendered insensible. The latter was then carried home, where being developed the fact that Keiff took no part in the assault, and he was discharged. McEvoy was held in $500 bail to answer.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

ALLEGHENY.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The Printing Committee of City Councils will meet on Monday evening next.

PERSONAL.—The Mayor has purchased the property of David Luker, formerly of the firm of Dunlap & Luker, located in North avenue, near Sandusky street, for the sum of $6,500.

A MATCH GAME will be played between the Oscola Club, of Pittsburgh and the Allegheny, on next Tuesday afternoon. The game will be played at the Union Park.

WHITE CLOUD. White Cloud. White Cloud.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, an alarm was sounded from box No. 24, at the Eagle Engine House. A blanket which had been hung before the fire in a house on Arbuckle's alley, near Sandusky street Allegheny, caught fire, and filled the room in smoke. The fire, however, was extinguished with two buckets of water.

SENT TO THE WORK HOUSE.—A man named Charles Ridgeway, a resident of the Third Ward, was before the Mayor yesterday on the charge of whipping his wife in the most cruel manner the previous evening, and had no sooner been lodged in the lock-up than he was attacked with delirium tremens, but was nevertheless under the treatment of Dr. Thorn. The Mayor committed him to the Work House for thirty days. Upon his arrival at the Work House he was again attacked, when a physician was summoned to attend him.

The Common Grounds.

The Committee on Common Grounds held another meeting last night in their rooms in the City Building. Mr. Watson, who represents the Tanner claim, was the only claimant present. He stated that he had an affidavit in his possession, made by Mr. McKeehan Nicholson and signed by James Scott. Mr. Tanner was the owner of the property for the land being purchased it 1805, and had possession of said property for over twenty years. Mr. Watson remarked that the signer of the paper did not make this declaration from personal knowledge, but from hearsay, as he observed. The Committee then transacted some routine business, after which it adjourned.

A Singular Meeting.

A singular meeting occurred yesterday at Natrona, about twenty-five miles above the city, on the Ft. Wayne & Western Railroad. The circumstances which led to the meeting are as follows: The Captain of the Peace of that place entered the office of Alderman Brown on Thursday, and Mr. McKeehan, one of the Aldermen's detective force, being present, he requested him to arrest a man named Hiram Byers. An information had been made against Byers before the Justice above mentioned, for assault and battery, but none of the constables of the place or surrounding boroughs would serve the warrant, knowing the character of the man. The prosecutor had to procure the services of a constable from Pittsburgh, at a expense that would be incurred in obtaining the services of a constable to effect the arrest of the accused, the justice entered the office of Alderman Brown as before above. Officer McKnight undertook the job, and yesterday morning arrested Byers. He then remarked that no constable in that neighborhood would serve him, as he knew that the city police understood their business, and would not offer any resistance. At the Alderman's office the prisoner learned that the name of the officer was David McKnight, when it occurred to him that he had attended school in that neighborhood many years ago with a boy of that name, who was his intimate friend. The officer soon remembered the fact, and what occurred afterwards he better imagined than described. The prisoner felt his humiliation, and this little circumstance may produce a change in his future career.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—With the entertainments of this afternoon and evening Bryant's Minstrels conclude their brief stay in Pittsburgh. They have attracted brilliant audiences, the natural result of tip-top entertainments and liberal management. The programme has been complete with the choicest gems of minstrelsy, and could not fail to give entire satisfaction. With a troupe, every member of which is a star, no other result could be anticipated. Should they ever visit our city again, they can rely on a most cordial reception.

Save the Pieces.

It is the fate of crockery ware to be broken, and hence the sale of that article is undiminished. But, after all, there is not much anything in the line of China tea sets, table ware, or any article worthy of preservation, that we say, go to the warehouse of S. M. Klier & Co., No. 205 Liberty street, where an extensive assortment of wares will be found on exhibition. All these wares were manufactured at the Keystone Pottery, deservedly entitled in consequence of his usefulness. There was need for an organization of this kind, which taught modesty, industry and self-reliance.

The speaker urged as an additional reason for such a Society as this, the importation of Chinese laborers, and claimed that the introduction of the Celestials would have a degrading effect upon American wages. It would tend to reduce the wages paid to the laboring man. Measures should be taken to prevent the establishing of Societies for the purpose of importing Chinese.

In conclusion the speaker dwelt at some length on the nature and character of the Order of United American Mechanics, and what it proposed to do in benefitting the laboring man. The address was listened to attentively and heartily applauded. At its close the meeting adjourned.

The visiting delegates will leave for their homes this afternoon.

A Broadside for Humbugs.

Incompetence and assurance generally go hand in hand, and of all the tribe of pretentious know-nothings with which society is afflicted, the American sawbones, who would lend to reduce the wages paid to the laboring man. Measures should be taken to prevent the establishing of Societies for the purpose of importing Chinese.

In conclusion the speaker dwelt at some length on the nature and character of the Order of United American Mechanics, and what it proposed to do in benefitting the laboring man. The address was listened to attentively and heartily applauded. At its close the meeting adjourned.

The visiting delegates will leave for their homes this afternoon.

A Great Blessing

To any one troubled with sick headache, is Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Being purely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, and relieve the nausea, pain, and other distressing symptoms of that complaint. They are also the best remedy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Foul Stomach, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, and Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, Piles, Worms, Nervousness, Debility, and all disorders that require a cathartic. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Odontological.

A prophet of the nineteenth century might have predicted of dentistry, as a valued and honorable profession, as did one of old of a famous and mighty people: "Though thy beginnings be small, yet shall thy latter end greatly increase." The skillful dentist of to-day, unlike the man, working towards his finger's ends, in the interest and behalf of the human family, suffering, perhaps, untold horrors for centuries, was the root and origin of one of the greatest blessings ever given to mankind. Been in gathering strength and contributions from the foremost gifted minds and other hands, during the last half century, till to-day the accomplish-d dentist is one of the most skilful men in the world. The dentist of to-day is of the itinerant tinker, who might have been seen prowling about the country, with a mysterious little box under his arm containing a few old axle, some crooked irons and a few leaves of tin and gold foil—attempting all his work for *one year only*. But he is a gentleman now, of good education, of kind and genial manners, in fair and honorable competition with the other learned professions, appreciated and patronized by an intelligent and generous public. Instead of being a superficially ambitious man, he is now an indispensable need of every community. And then, too, compare some of his delicate operations and manipulations of the present day with some which all of us have met in the past. It would be well now how to look back at the early stages of the art, and see by what steps it found its way to perfection. The earliest and best record we have is the elder day of dentistry, to replace a missing tooth, was to find its twin in an adjoining jaw; from which it could be drawn fresh and bleeding, to find a new home in the service, at a price with which wealth MWS could not purchase. Beautiful patterns as the poor lasses of Normandy part with their tresses that the duchess may wear them, and that American belle of Ind Ann may have her "waterfall." At that time the poor man lost their teeth and remained toothless without. Then rapidly grew the day of artificial teeth. First human teeth, parted with and sold as articles of merchandise, without the freshness of transfer before referred to; next, the teeth of the dead found their way into business, such as bone or ivory, the tusk of the behemoth being greatly esteemed.

Instead of ivory hand carved out and mounted with teeth of animal origin, actually taken from very filthiness and death, the use implied to supply the loss of an entire upper or lower jaw. Such is due to day those beautiful triumphs of mechanical dentistry, the splendid mineral teeth, mounted on imperishable gold plate, with enough strength for the rival of nature; and those on vulcanized rubber, less beautiful, perhaps, but durable, and worn with a great ease and comfort. And then, too, just examine some of those golden gems, golden centre, golden bulbs, and crown and crowns of teeth, put in and put on by Dr. J. R. Finney—yes, and packed as solid as the smelted metal itself, and come out of the very furnaces, the astonishment and delighted wonder the performer must feel, with some of those musty and dingy stuffings which some have put and are putting in, who care only how many sticks until they can get the picks) get their pay.

Yet, no words in hand, no pen is made to speak to the popular ear or understanding on the means of preserving the teeth; all that meets the eye is skillful dentistry, and comes under the "surgeon dentist," with the unmistakable evidence of the performer himself. Why not, then, and who offers his valuable services to the public cheap for cash. Remember the most attractive thing he would have you notice is the cheapness of his work. Who is the reward of the skillful man offering his services at a discount? Can you buy superfine flour or cloth below the market value of the article? No, no, think, think seriously, of the quality of a man's services is the value which he has to offer, and not be led by a magic in the word "cheap," and deception, too; and the cheat is that some think they are getting a first-rate article, and no second or third rate price. Now, I am not an advocate for a high tariff of prices when the article only can be had; I am in favor of doing good work at a remunerative prices.

There is nothing of importance thing that has been, until comparatively lately, almost overlooked. We mean the preservation of our teeth, and to do this requires both a knowledge of their physical culture and a mechanical skill. Now, we have a frugal public, and will give us the second set, she leaves it for us to take care of and preserve them. Few realize the disastrous effect that the loss of one tooth upon the general health. Improperly masticated food, the stomach put to work, thus wearing upon and destroying its power, then producing dyspepsia and a hundred diseases at first, the primary object sought by the dental profession was to imitate nature as possible, and a very worthy one for the day; but now it is to preserve the maternal teeth, for they find that their loss is the commencement of the destruction for the handiwork of God can never be reproduced by the mechanic, and what is destroyed upon and partly destroyed, we can restore their form and usefulness by substituting gold, this being the most suitable metal for the purpose, where half the tooth is gone, or the whole crown, this can be built back to its original form; or when ulceration has taken place it can be removed and cured. Often the tooth can be built back to its original form; or when ulceration has taken place it can be removed and cured. Often the tooth can be built back to its original form, but irregular, these can be brought back to their place, the whole requiring but time and a few months. To convince you of these truths you have but to call at the dental rooms of Dr. J. R. Finney, No. 105 Fourth avenue, where he will be pleased to show you the casts of some of the above cases, as well as many more before and are now. He has had the experience of the past twelve years, associated with the best of operators, and keeps in his house a full assortment of the art, and see by what steps it found its way to perfection. The earliest and best record we have is the elder day of dentistry, to replace a missing tooth, was to find its twin in an adjoining jaw; from which it could be drawn, fresh and bleeding, to find a new home in the service, at a price with which wealth could not purchase. Beautiful patterns as the poor lasses of Normandy part with their tresses that the duchess may wear them, and that American belle of Ind Ann may have her "waterfall." At that time the poor man lost their teeth and remained toothless without. Then rapidly grew the day of artificial teeth. First human teeth, parted with and sold as articles of merchandise, without the freshness of transfer before referred to; next, the teeth of the dead found their way into business, such as bone or ivory, the tusk of the behemoth being greatly esteemed.

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